GS2 (2)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	ATUL TYAGI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	05/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best!

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1. पाल साम्राज्य को बौद्ध कला के विशिष्ट रूप के लिए जाना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, कला के क्षेत्र में पाल वंश के योगदानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
The Pala Empire is known for a distinctive form of Buddhist art. In this context, discuss the contributions made by the Pala dynasty towards art. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Pala empire occupied the eastern front of India and was engaged in the tripartite struggle with contemporaries Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas. There sanction of Buddhist art gave a significant shape to the same.

| Contribution of Pala dynasty |

① Paintings : Buddhist scroll-painting and miniature art developed in the reign.
These often had lonely figures and carried calligraphy shlokas on the border.

② Architecture : formation of monastries in tradition of chaityas and viharas. However, there

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included local elements life:

- Bangla roof (eg) Jor Bangla and char Bangla
- Use of terracotta and bricks with stucco.

(3) Establishment of universities for artistic studies centers.
(eg) Vikramshila and Odanturai

(4) Synthesis of emerging Islamic influences
(eg) Rahra style mini shikharas and triple arch facades.

(5) Patronage to artists by financial aid and court-exposure.

(6) Public participation encouraged in the form of folk songs.

Pala empire thus contributed in the flourishing of art, attached to Buddhism. They made true the adage:
"Embody Art, Breathe India".

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2. आदि शंकराचार्य ने अपनी महान क्षमता से हिंदू धर्म को पुनः स्थापित किया और उत्कृष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वैदिक परंपरा को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।
It was Adi Shankaracharya's genius that reinvented Hinduism and re-established the Vedic tradition with excellent commentaries. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Adi Shankaracharya is a jewel of the Sanatana Dharma tradition. He gave an intellectual shape to the Advaita philosophy and led to a revival of Hinduism in medeival India.

Need for reinvention

① Ascent of Buddhism and Jainism since times like the Maurya dynasty.

② Rigidity of Hinduism into ritualism.

③ Monopoly of the priestly class and lack of participation of masses.

④ Esoteric nature of the teachings, away from common language and common understanding: limited to Sanskrit.

⑤ Orthodox elements like caste system

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overpowering the spiritual element.

Adi Shankaracharya's genius in re-establishment

① Gave philosophical justification to the teachings of Hinduism:
- Darshanic prasiddhi (philosophical proof)

② Propagated the same throughout his followers for further spread.

③ Engaged intellectual class to form a class of acharyas to carry forward vedantic philosophy like Ramanujacharya and Madhavacharya.

④ Unified the country with his ideas like char-dhams across the length and breath of the sub-continent.

⑤ Broke established stereotypes on grounds of reason: caste is against the idea of God and human being one.

It is due to this revival that the emerging trends of Bhakti gained stronger momentum. Acharya infused spiritual quest in its true sense.

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3. औपनिवेशिक वन नीतियां स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और पर्यावरण की चिंता किए बिना ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की जरूरतों से प्रेरित थीं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The British Empire based its forest policies on principles of colonial mercantalism. In this, they saw forests only as a resource to exploit, regardless of the negative fallouts.

Colonial policies → need of the British

① Sought raw material from Indian forests like timber for ship-building.

② Capitalised infrastructure projects through forests
eg Railway track laying. furnace material etc.

③ Economic gains from the plantations
eg Tea in Assam, rubber, nuts etc.

④ Foreign policy driven by forest control
eg Opium trade to weaken China.

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(5) Need of British industries sourced by extension of agriculture from forest land
→ cotton for Manchester mills

Colonial policies → No concern for locals

(1) Tribal community ownership was abolished in the name of pattas.

(2) Practices like slash and burn was prohibited.

(3) Even subsistence like grazing, foraging, water collection were denied.

(4) Reserved and protected forests were made out of bounds.

(5) Forceful evacuation with no compensation at all were made common practices.

(6) No participation of locals in deciding the transfer of forests at wholesale as government property.

This were changed post independence with Indian Forests Act, 1980 and Forests (rights) Act. This balances development with ecology and tribal rights.

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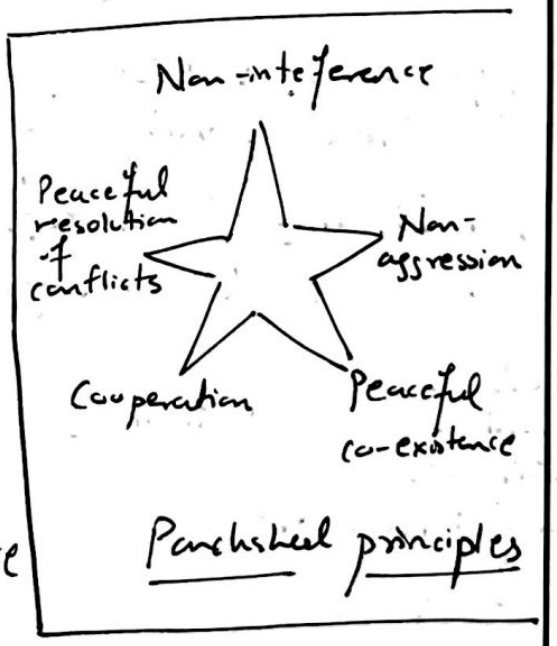
4. पंचशील और गुटनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों ने शीत युद्ध के दौर में भारत को मार्गदर्शित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।
The principles of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment aided India in maneuvering the Cold War era. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Cold War was an ideological tennis-match that engulfed the whole world post World War II. With USA and USSR emerging as two superpowers, India took the step of peaceful neighbourhood (from Panchsheel) and strategic autonomy (from Non-alligned movement : NAM).

Role of Panchsheel

(1) Ensured stability in the region to prevent cold-war play like in the Korean peninsula or Cuba crisis.



(2) Prevented interference in India's internal matters unlike in Pakistan where USA had a significant say.

(3) Resolution and trust building mechanisms

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⇒ High-level leader visits by PM Nehru — Hindi Chini Bhai-Bhai.

Role of NAM

① Strategic ambiguity, with India cooperating with both sides and conflicting with non:
⇒ Grain imports from USA, Steel plants from Russia.

② Leader of the global south with other leaders: Egypt, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Gambia etc.

③ Soft power: voice against imperialism and arm twisting of Cold war.

④ Prioritisation of resources: for development rather than wastage in war.

Limitations

China's aggression couldn't be checked: 1962 war
⇓
Panchsheel

Had to seek Russian help during 1971 war
⇓
NAM

The two approaches however gave India manouvering space. Based on these, India now vouches for a multi-polar rule-based international order.

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5. 19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए संघर्ष था। जर्मनी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
One of the major features of the 19th century Europe was the struggle for national unification. Discuss in the context of Germany. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ever since the French revolution of 1786, the 19th century Europe was filled with a fervour of nationalism. This is also seen in the unification of Germany.

National unification : Germany

(1) Was at the onset a vague collection of over 300 political units.

(2) The first step was taken by Napolean, face of French revolution himself when Germany was formed in about 15 administrative units.

(3) The next big stride was made under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck.

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(4) He used a policy of Blood and Iron to unify Germany: Diplomacy + Warfare.

(5) Made alliances against France with ~~Ge~~ Russia and Britain to avert aggression from them.

(6) Then embarked on wars to unify German passions
eg. Austrian war, war for Schelswig.

(7) Formed institutions to unify German economic system like strengthening the erstwhile Zollverein.

(8) Created a political structure akin to parliament but whose real aim was to prevent political outburst: safety-valve.

(9) Gave a customary figure of Kaiser William as the unifying political symbol.

The nationalistic fervour however did disturb the balance of power. Further aggravated by race for colonies, it was one factor for World War I.

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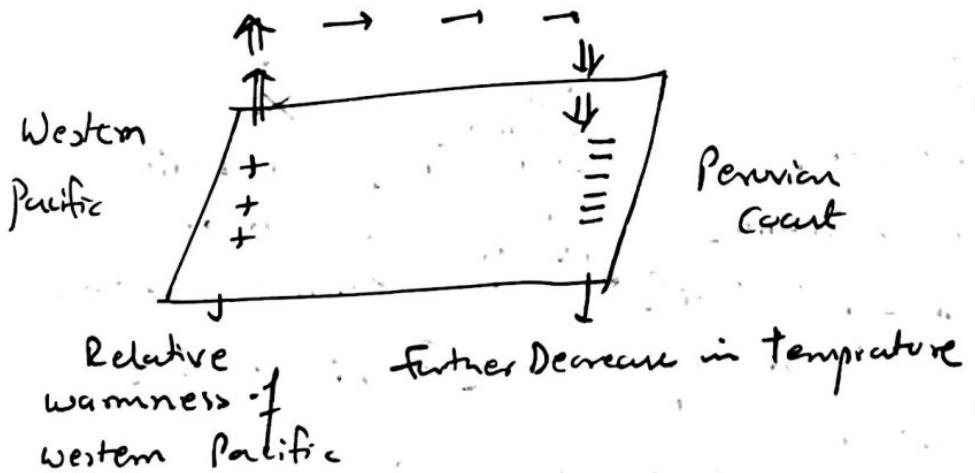
6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।
What is the triple dip La Niña phenomenon? Discuss its likely impact on different regions of the world. (Answer in 150 words) 10

La Niña is an oceanic-climatic phenomena that changes the temprature differences between eastern and western Pacific ocean, by amplifying the cold Peruvian current. This impacts atmospheric winds and the resultant phenomena.

Triple dip La Niña



① Formation of colder current by upwelling at the Peruvian coast.

② Resultant high pressure v/s low

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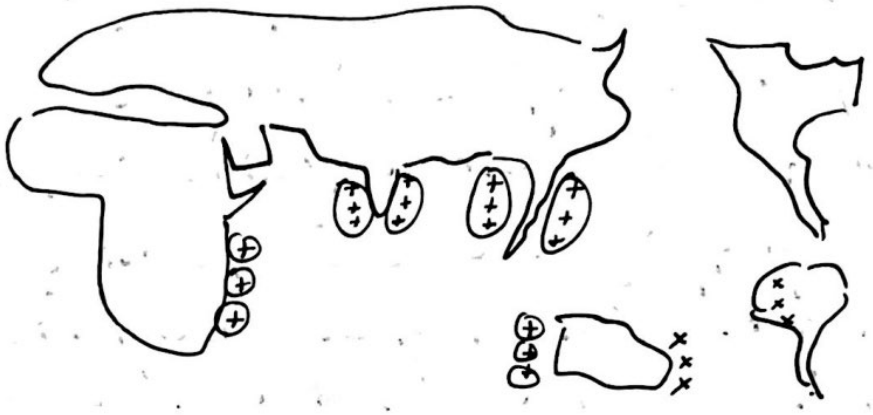
pressure of the western Pacific.

③ Strengthening of the Pacific upper-air circulation.

Impact



⊕ → Areas receiving high rainfall
⊗ – Areas receiving lower rainfall

⊕
① Better crops
② Flood possibilities
③ Coastal inundation
④ Longer duration of monsoon
} India, East Africa

West American coast, East Australia
⊗
① Drought-like conditions.
② Possible heatwaves
③ Forest-fires

Understanding such phenomena is thus crucial to forecast and mitigate their impacts accordingly.

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7. जलविद्युत दुनिया भर में निम्न कार्बन उत्सर्जन वाली ऊर्जा आपूर्ति का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है, लेकिन भारत के कुल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिक्स में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बहुत कम बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Hydropower is a major source of low-carbon energy supply across the world but its share in India's total electricity generation remains low. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is the 5th most ranked country in the Renewable Energy country attractiveness Index. However, a major share of it is held by Solar power (54%), while hydropower relatively lags behind.

Potential for hydropower

① Abundance of river-systems: Himalayan and peninsular.

② Vision of dams as the temple of modern India by Pandit Nehru
ex Bhakra-Nagal, Tehri.

③ Technical know-how and regional expertise
ex Araua Hydropower with Nepal, Chucha with Bhutan.

④ 7,500 km coastline to take

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Oceanic hydropower roots.

[Reasons for limitations]

① Ecological concerns of mega-dams
ie> Kasturirangan Committee advices against them in ecologically sensitive zones.

② Land acquisition and rehabilitation concerns : such as Narmada Bachao Andolan.

③ Viability of river systems
ie> Peninsular rivers have multiple lifts and falls.

④ Policy push towards solar power
ie> VGF funding, National solar mission.

⑤ Erratic nature and connection to main grid issues
ie> AT&C losses

A way ahead to promote decentralised hydropower production in lines with rooftop solar plants or PM-KUSUM. This shall ensure a sure, pure, secure form of energy for India.

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8. हाल ही में तुर्किये में आए भूकंप के संदर्भ में, सिस्मिक गैप की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भूकंप की तीव्रता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Explain the concept of seismic gap in the context of the recent earthquake in Turkey. Also, enlist the reasons behind the severity of the earthquake. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Turkey has been met with an earthquake of 7.8 richter scale, followed by multiple tremours again. This has led to devastation on account of the impact of severity.

Seismic gap: This refers to the difference between the intensity (Richter scale) and ~~intensity~~ severity (Mercalli scale) of an earthquake. A well prepared disaster risk resilience strategy can bridge the intensity away, despite seismic strength.

Reasons for severity

① Underlying intensity of the seismic waves.

② Distance of the focal point from

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the surface of the earth : the closer, the greater intensity and severity.

③ Underlying terrain

eg Looser sedimentary deposits of Himalayas are susceptible to cave-in leading to more intensity.

④ Infrastructural strength :

eg Japan has earthquack resistant buildings that can handle frequent seismic disturbances in the Ring of fire.

⑤ Institutional preparedness

Prevention

① Hazard Risk And Vulnerability, capacity Assessment (HRVCA)

Preparedness

① Monitoring and forecasting

② Zoning and mapping

It is thus necessary to integrate Disaster Risk resilience in development paradigm as per Oslo Policy forum. It is important for India too as 56% of India is susceptible to earthquakes

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9. भारत में विवाहों की हालिया प्रवृतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि समलैंगिक विवाह के कानूनी समर्थन को मौलिक महत्व का मुद्दा क्यों कहा जा रहा है।
Highlighting the recent trends in marriages in India, explain why the legal backing of same-sex marriage is being termed as an issue of seminal importance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

"Change is the only constant."
With the rise of globalisation, new ideas have shaped new social institutions in India.
Marriage is one major institution as the fundamental unit of family.

[Recent trends]

① Rise of equitable marriages: based on man-woman being equal.
⇒ From touching bride's feet, giving up the practice of kanya-daan etc.

② Inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, breaking traditional barriers.

③ Giving up practices like dowry especially with educated women.

④ New ideas of family and marriage life LGBT marriages.

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(5) Concept of self-marriage is also seen in an incident in Vadodara.

(6) Destination-based weddings v/s simplistic private affair marriages as two emerging extremes.

Seminal importance of same-sex marriage

(1) Logical progress post decriminalisation of homosexuality.

(2) Absence of civil rights with LGBT couples at present
i.e. Adoption, inheritance, health insurance of spouse etc.

(3) Principle of equality and freedom of choice: more aware citizenry of Article 19, 14.

(4) Acceptance of non-binary concepts like gender-fluidity especially by younger generation.

(5) Supreme court hearing for legal sanction.

We can learn from our enlightened past of Ardhanareshwar to go beyond the rigies of patriarchal binary and prioritise human dignity and love.

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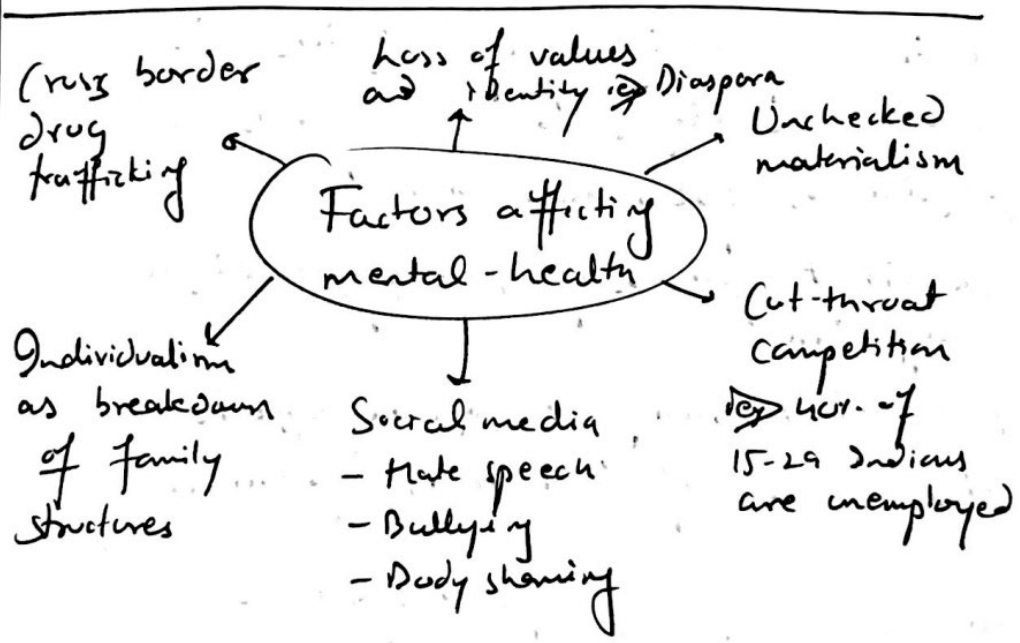
10. परस्पर संबद्ध विश्व में मानसिक कल्याण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बेहतर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्राप्त करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Considering the multiplicity of factors affecting the mental well-being in an inter-connected world, discuss the various challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare. (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per WHO, every one out of seven Indians face some form of mental health issue. This is also acknowledged in a rapidly changing world by National Health Policy, 2017.



Consequently, many challenges arise:

① Stigma around mental health in Indian society

⇒ Pressure among students considered

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normal and even desirable for success.

② Lack of familial support
eg Nuclear families, urban living etc

③ Lack of medical staff:
India has 1 doctor by 1440 patients (WHO = 1:1000).

④ Limited quality psychologists in medical colleges → more focus on physicians, specialists etc.

⑤ Exorbitant prices of therapy, making it unaffordable.

⑥ Role of technology: unknown effects like lack of attention, depression.

Way ahead

Holistic well-being physical-mental-spiritual ←

Counselling from schools and workplaces itself.

→ Increase health infrastructure under NHM for mental health

"Health is wealth." Use of telemedicine is one way to achieve India's mental health in the long run.

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11. प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक भारत में प्रमुख मुद्राशास्त्र चरणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि सिक्कों का अध्ययन किस प्रकार इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है।

Elaborate upon the major numismatic stages in India from the ancient to modern times. Also, discuss how the study of coins helps in understanding history. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Numismatics is the branch that studies coins. These are essential to figure political, economic and even social realities of the times they represent.

Major numismatic stages

① Harappan civilisation:

① Primarily included coins from trading centers like Mesopotamia.

② Mostly in forms of seals, and not strictly coins → hints of barter trade.

② 600 BC: expected to be the first emergence of proper coinage for exchange in janapadas.

① Mostly punch-marked coins.

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② Varied across kingdoms.

③ Satvahanas (2nd BC – 2nd AD):
① Use of precious metal like silver: karsapana
② Rulers names and visage engraved.

④ Guptas: ① Highest number of gold coins.
② Kings and arts such as Samudra-Gupta's veena playing on coins.

⑤ ~~Modern~~ Mughals: ① Use of calligraphy and Arabic language.

⑥ Modern: Britishers with stampage of the company, followed by the British crown post 1857.

⑦ Post-independence: Government of India as the sole issuer of fiat currency.

Use of study of coins for history

① Economic state:
In Harappan age, shows extensive trade across the Arabian Sea.

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Similarly during Cholas, coins from the Roman empire show the vast economic network

(2) Political history : dynasties can be traced through their coins. Relative power is also evident with some rulers being under suzerainty of others ~~Rey~~ later Rajputs under Mughals.

(3) Art-forms : as seen in musical instruments of Gupta kings' coins.

(4) Clothing especially of the royalty depicted.

(5) Religious beliefs : such as Buddha and Shiva both were depicted in Kushana coins.

(6) Chronology recreation by dating the coins unearthed.

(7) Linguistic diversity : by numerous scripts and languages deployed.

Numismatics is thus crucial to gain a hollistic idea of ~~ant~~ history. It thus excites historians, archeologists and collectors alike.

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12. दलित अधिकारों के समर्थक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध होने के बावजूद, डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का योगदान इससे कहीं अधिक है और इसमें कई अन्य विषय भी शामिल हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।
Despite being celebrated as the champion of Dalit rights; the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar went far beyond that and encompassed a wide range of issues. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Dr. Ambedkar, as the architect of India's constitution breathed India's spirit in the legally sanctified document. It was with many of his contributions that he shaped the future of the country.

As a champion of Dalit rights

① Intellectual rebuttal to proponents of untouchability
→ his lecture on Annihilation of caste.

② Manusmriti - burning as the root cause of discriminatory laws in Hinduism.

③ Education of Dalits as a priority: "Educate and Agitate" as his motto.

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(4) Political justice with support to movements like Justice party.

(5) Reclamation of public space such as water tanks.

(6) Institutional mechanisms to unify and voice dalit issues
eg Bahiskrita Hitakarini Sabha.

(7) Affirmative action to promote real human development of the deprived sections.

Further contributions beyond

(1) Political sovereignty of India against the tyranny of British rule.

(2) Economic proponent of industrialisation and modernisation to enhance India's production, supporting export orientation to counter British.

(3) Social justice for all, regardless of not just caste but also race,

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religion, gender or place of birth (Article 15).

(4) Rule of law prioritised by Article 14, as well as judiciary that was strengthened to establish real democracy.

(5) Checks and balances established for the state such as:
Article 75 : Parliamentary responsibility
Article 32 : Judiciary to protect civil rights
↓
prioritising liberty of the individual.

(6) Exploring other religions like Buddhism, Islam and Jainism to arrive on the principle of secularism from enquiry.

(7) Scientific temperament encouraged through reason and logic
eg Against sati pratha, male-child preference etc

Dr. Ambedkar was thus an erudite foundation of modern India. His vision of social, economic and political justice shall drive us forward.

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13. 1930-34 के सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को एक अद्वितीय विशेषता, क्षेत्रीय स्थानिक पैटर्न और लामबंदी के नए तरीकों को शामिल करने के लिए जाना जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 was marked by a unique character, regional spatial patterns and employment of new mobilization techniques. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil Disobedience movement was initiated in the wake of Simon commission failure, Nehru commission report and Lahore declaration. This saw unprecedented participation under the leadership of Gandhi Ji.

Unique character

① Use of disobedience as a passive resistance force over the earlier Non-cooperation movement.

② Participation of erstwhile absent sections of the society:
Eg Workers in Solapur, tribals in Northeast, Chawkidar and peasants in Gangetic plains.

③ Use of Vanar senas to mobilize youth.

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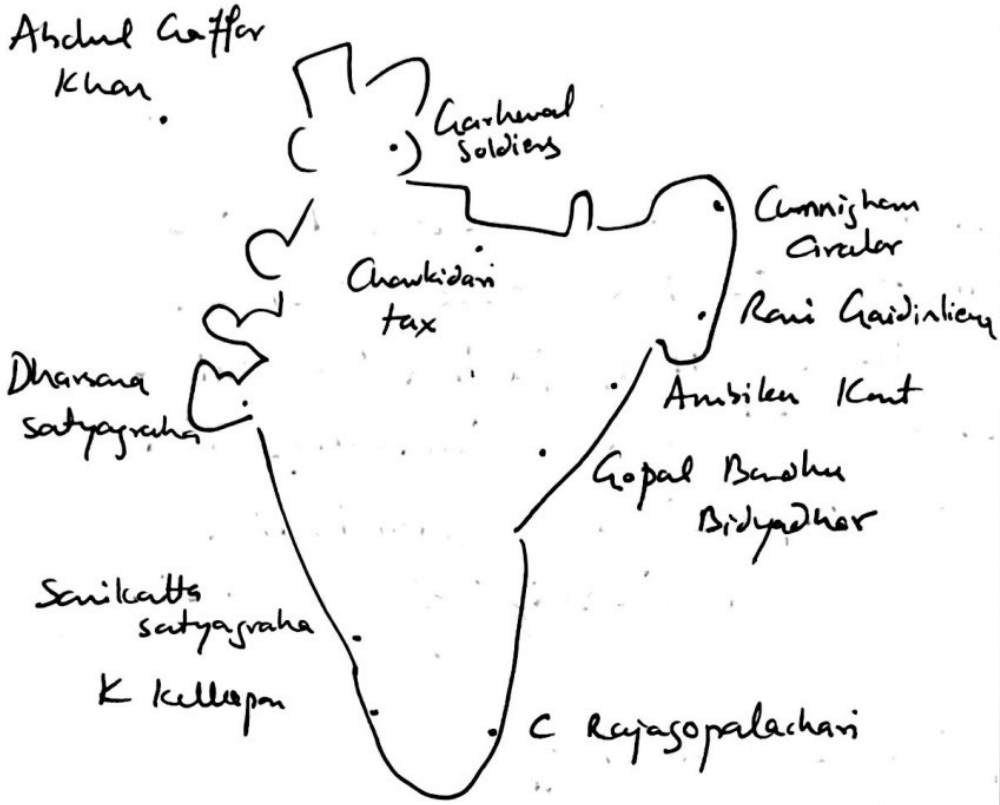

Regional-spatial patterns of CDM

(4) Commonality across regions:

Eg Salt satyagrahas in Dharsana, Tamil Nadu (Rajagopalachari), Kerala (K. Kallapan etc).

(5) North-west frontier participation

Eg Khuda-e-Khidmatgars.

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Regional- spatial patterns

As seen in the previous diagram:

(1) Spread far an wide to all extremes of the subcontinent.

(2) Regional issues integrated in national issues ex> Garhwal soldiers denying to shoot on Indians.

(3) Frontiers also involved actively ex> Brave Rani Gaidelieu at Indo-Burma border

Mobilisation techniques

(1) Use of common but strong symbolism ex> Salt in Dandi march.

(2) Secularism as a call for coming together ex> Abdul Gaffar Khan as the frontier Gandhi.

(3) Involve students to resist institutional indoctrination ex> Cunningham circular protests to stifle free speech.

(4) Involve fighting groups & underground activities like prabhat sena.

CDM was a watershed movement which developed into Quit India movement about a decade later. These laid the last nail in the coffin for British Raj.

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14. भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों में द्वीपों के डूबने की परिघटना के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, संपूर्ण राष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से द्वीपीय समुदाय के लिए इसके संभावित प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Explain the underlying causes behind the phenomenon of sinking islands in India's coastal regions. Also, evaluate its possible implications for the nation as a whole and island communities in particular. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is the 5th most vulnerable country in climate risk Index.
Island regions and coasts are one of the most vulnerable areas due to fears of submergence, threatening the very existence.

[Reasons]

Natural

① Coastal location with oceanic bordering regions.

② Low-lying regions leading to timely inundation
(eg) Bhitarkanika beach.

③ Calamities like cyclones, tsunamis etc.

Man-made

① Rising tempratures leading to sea-level

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rise

eg 80% of raised temperatures are absorbed by Oceans (IPCC).

② Ecological encroachment on biological shields like mangroves.

③ Unsustainable activities like sand-mining, weakening bank stability.

④ Unsustainable development like unplanned urbanisation, destabalising the carrying capacity.

⑤ Enforcement regulation lapses such as CRZ norms and river regulation norms.

Impacts

Island communities

① Threaten the very survival in the long-run with ~~survival~~ submergence.

② Loss of life and property in the recurrent disasters

eg Cyclone Biparjoy killing 12 in Gujarat.

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(3) Loss of livelihood in absence of ecological services like mangroves, fishing habitat etc.

(4) Distressed dislocation as a last resort.

(5) Loss of cultural heritage : in absence of unique coastal lifestyle
eg Mandovis in Goa.

Nation

(1) Human capital loss : due to the aforementioned impact on coastal community.

(2) Economic loss : marine resource based industries to suffer.

(3) Hindrance in urbanisation plans
eg from 32% to 40% by 2030 (MoHUA).

(4) Further environmental loss : with creeping of inundation.

Way Ahead

- Disaster Risk resilience infrastructure : CDRI
- LIFE : pro-planet lifestyle
- Committed global efforts towards mitigation and adaptation of climate change.

Yokohama strategy is one way to prioritise disaster risk management. This aligns with SDG 13 and 14.

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15. भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन के संबंध में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट बाधाओं का एक समालोचनात्मक विवरण दीजिए।
Give a critical account of region-specific constraints with regard to sustainable tourism in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's regional diversity holds unparalleled potential for tourism: deserts of Leh and Rajasthan, plains of north India, Himalayan ecology of northeast or peninsular block in the south - it has it all! However, sustainability is the underlying priority for its development.

| Region-specific constraints |

① North-Indian Himalayan tourism

① Connectivity: terrain.

② Fragile Himalayan ecology.

③ Prone to natural disasters
Eg Flash floods in Uttrakhand.

④ Carrying-capacity limitations
Eg Jothimath subsidence

⑤ Security measures: erstwhile militancy in J&K state.

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② North-east

① Connectivity : chicken-neck corridor
② Insurgency and clashes
⇒ Present Manipur violence.
③ Topographic challenges : heavy forests, wildlife.
④ Lack of people-to-people connect.

③ Central India

① Left-wing extremism
② Service sector infrastructure limits
⇒ hotel chains.
③ Digital connectivity limits.

④ Southern India

① Ecology ⇒ Western Ghats and backwaters. — limited carrying capacity : Kasturirangan committee.

② Impact of unchecked tourism on wildlife by Madhav Gadgill committe

However, there is large scope of [Sustainable tourism] as :

① Eco-tourism in home-stays

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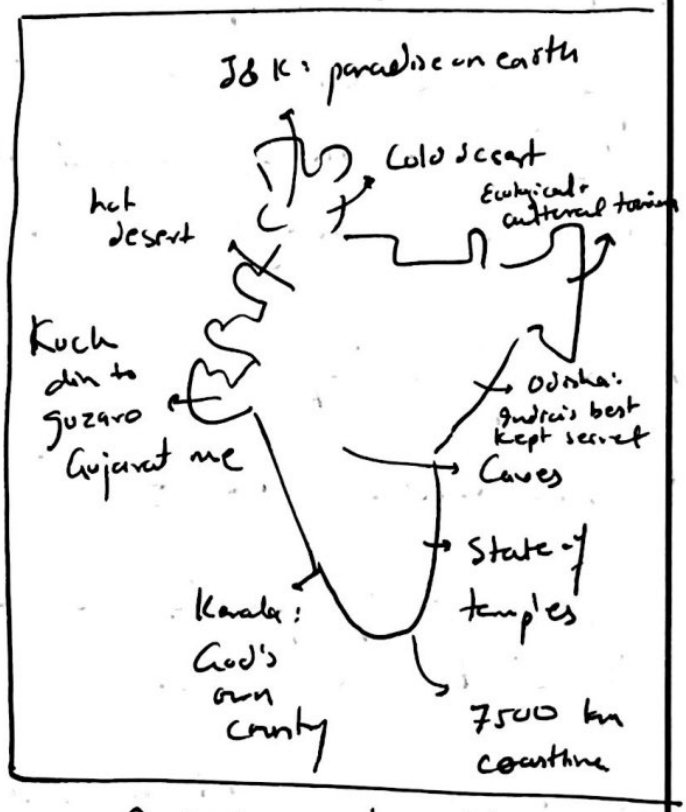
(eg) Mangalajodi model in Odisha.

(2) Managed tourist intake
(eg) Amarnath yatra licenses.

(3) Climate sustainability financing:
(eg) Ecological service payments to upper riparian areas in Uttrakhand.

(4) Consider sustainable development fees like Bhutan.

(5) Demarcate ecologically sensitive areas based on carrying capacity.



India's sustainable tourism potential

(6) Management of waste production by green-infrastructure (eg) No plastic zones.

Sustainable tourism will enhance India's economy as well as soft power. It will hold true the vision of Incredible India!

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16. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए मृदा द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में संधारणीय मृदा प्रबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of the important role played by soil for the ecosystem, discuss the significance of sustainable soil management in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

"Soil is the soul of production."
It is a repository of nutrients in our ecosystem and thus plays a crucial role in providing ecological services, necessitating its sustainable management as well.

[Role of soil]

① Harnesses minerals and nutrients.

② Growth of plants as a centrality dependent on soil.

③ Recycling of nutrients post decay and decomposition of organic matter.

④ Avenue for recharging ground-water.

⑤ Provides habitat for organisms like earthworms and insects.

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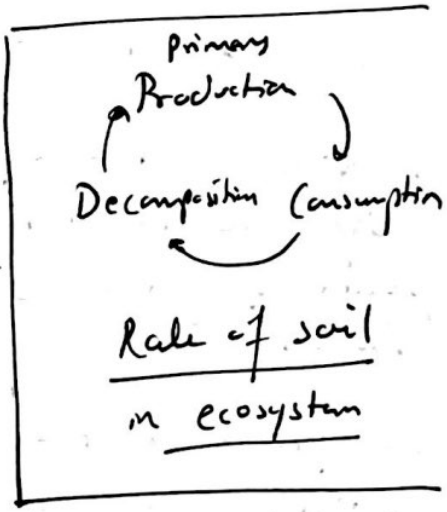
(6) Niche ecosystem for decomposers in a symbiotic cycle.

(7) Consequent continuance of the food cycle: as the primary producing source.

Significance of soil management is consequently of utmost importance, considering the factors above:



Threats to soil management:

(1) Ecological encroachment like mangrove to destabalise soil structure.

(2) Afforestation weakening root-hold leading to run-off.
Eg Loess or outwash plains.

(3) Soil and river bed mining: impacting

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adjoining soil along with sand too

④ Concretisation by unchecked urbanisation.

⑤ Use of pesticides and fertilisers in excess.

[Way Ahead]

① Afforestation to maintain ecological balance.

② Rationalise subsidies on fertiliser (Shanta Kumar committee).

③ Provide natural fertilisers like neem-coated urea and pesticides like crowned spiders for insects in cherry farms.

④ Ecological restoration on development projects ⇒ CAMPA fund utilisation.

2021-2030 is the UN decade for ecological restoration. Aligning it with UNCBD vision will lead to greener future.

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17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।
Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jet streams are upper tropospheric, mid-latitude, high speed meandering winds. They are thus significant in controlling the upper-atmospheric circulations and consequent impact on climate.

Impact on India

Sub-tropical easterly jet-stream

(1) Essential in bringing rainfall to eastern coast of India by reversal of westerlies bound jet stream.

(2) Picks up moisture from the Arabian-sea and advances rainfall, augmenting the convectional monsoon rainfall.

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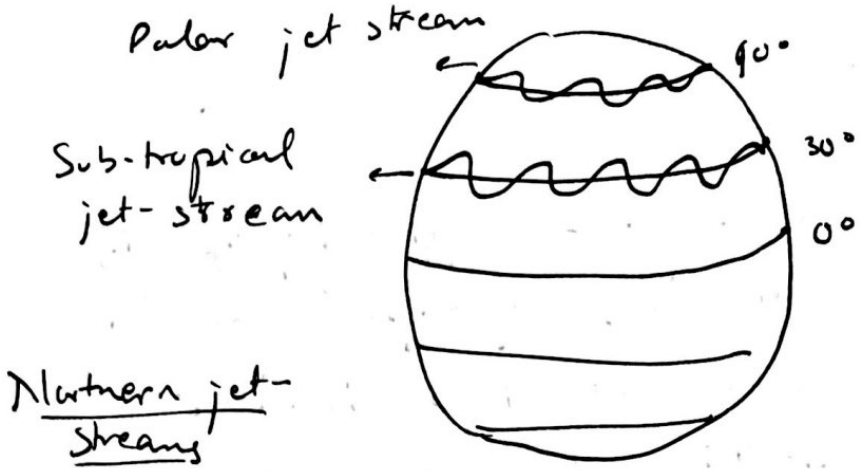

Westerlies : ① Bring winter rainfall to northern India by bringing winds laden with moisture from the mediterranean.

[Impact on the world]

① Formation of upper stratospheric clouds → trapping of ozone depleting substance → ozone layer thinning.

② Weakening of polar vortex

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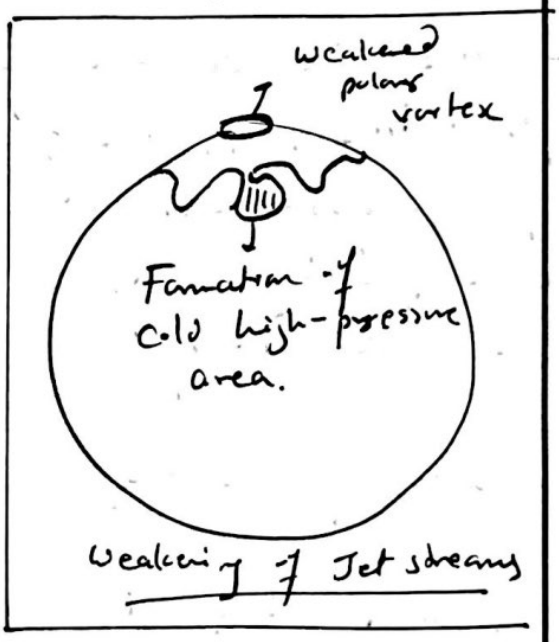
(3) Can form resultant cold conditions in ~~sub~~ temperate and sub-polar regions
⇒ Upper USA and Canada as well as the British isles.

(4) Can lead to Siberian winds entering western Europe when weakened and cause chilly climate conditions.



Jet streams thus govern major climatic patterns. There careful monitoring and forecasting is necessary for prediction and prevention of any fallouts

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18. भारत में मलिन बस्तियों के निर्माण और इसके प्रसार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत इन-सीटू स्लम पुनर्विकास योजना में सुधार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Highlighting the factors responsible for the formation and proliferation of slums in India, discuss the need to revamp the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian urbanisation is induced with rural-migration to urban centers in search of better opportunities. However, the absence of preparedness to accomodate the burgeoning population density has led to formation of slums.

| Factors for slums |

① Rural-urban migration.

② Lack of urban-planning to accomodate new entrants in already over-burdened cities.

③ Conglomeration of:
- Workers
- Capital
- Opportunities

} Attracting more concentration in cities.

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④ Lack of civic capacities of ULBs (Urban local bodies):
- Limited fund raising, tied grants from state.
- Function devolution is voluntary discretion of states in 11th schedule
- Lack of equipped functionaries.

⑤ Proliferation of existing structures and difficulty to refurbish them
eg Dharavi in Mumbai : huge human costs.

⑥ Capitalist model of inequality seen in sustaining cities:
eg Rich localities functioning at the expense of labour from impoverished slums.

Resultant need to revamp ISSR

① Need to include low-cost alternatives in the form of mass-rental housing units.

② Prioritise integrating slum areas with

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city - master plan rather than customary retrofitting.

(3) Provision of civic amenities like water supply, electricity and sewage for functionality of the regions under slums.

(4) Viability of licensing legacy of unregulated slums to be scientifically studied first.

(5) Prior compensation and rehabilitation arrangements as a pre-requisite before going ahead with ISSR.

(6) Data-base of dwellers allignd with Shramjivi portal.

PM - Awas Yojana aims to provide social security of shelter as a basic need. Same shall then be alleviated for holistic spatio-temporal development of slum areas.

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19. भारत में निर्धनता और पर्यावरण क्षरण के बीच संबंध पर प्रकाश डालिए। निर्धनता में कमी करने से संबंधित प्रयास किस प्रकार संधारणीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

Bring out the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation in India. How can poverty reduction efforts play an important role in promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the environment? (Answer in 250 words) 15

In the 1972 UNCHE conference, detrimental vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation was established. Based on that itself the 'right to develop sustainably' concept was formed.

Poverty ⇌ Environmental degradation

① Vicious cycle of unsustainable extraction of resources in the wake of lack of them in the first place

eg Ground-water extraction in Delhi due to absence of municipal supply.

② Lack of greener alternative

eg Developing countries unable to

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Switch to safer energy models in absence of finances.

③ Lack of waste management and treatment capacities

Ex Unchecked sewage disposal in rivers from India's tier 2 and tier 3 cities.

④ Limited option of transition to healthier practices

Ex Farmers forced to use more and more fertilizers as organic farming is unsustainable on subsistence land holdings.

Role of poverty reduction in sustainable and safeguarded environment

① Accessibility and affordability of healthier alternatives

Ex LPG from Ujjwala scheme.

② Sustainable use of resources

Ex Treated water supply, as against groundwater extraction.

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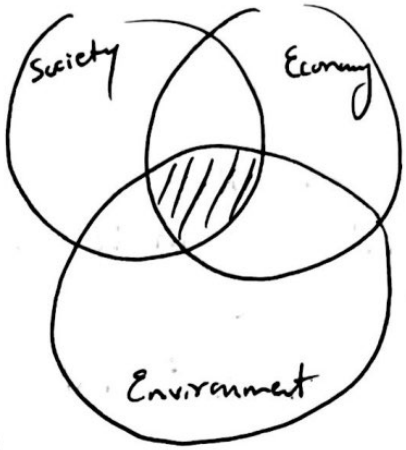
③ Economic alternatives

eg Organic farming over slash and burn cultivation.

④ Capacity-building for green infra-structure creation

eg Udanturai village in Tamil Nadu made 100% solar electrification from state funds support.



Sustainable development through poverty reduction

⑤ Education of cleaner and greener ways of LiFE : pro-planet-people

eg Switching off lights, taps closed if not used etc.

⑥ Virtuous cycle : of better quality of living as well as optimised resource utilisation.

"Eradicating poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice."
This ensures both human as well as environmental standards to rise in alligment.

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20. वैश्वीकरण और धर्म के बीच का संबंध जटिल रहा है, साथ ही दोनों के बीच की अंतःक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप नई संभावनाएं और चुनौतियां उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
The relationship between globalisation and religion has been a complex one with new possibilities and challenges emerging as a result of the interaction between the two. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

"India is the home to all major religions." – Annie Besant.
This is true for the world over in a globalised inter-connected arena.
Religions across the world have come in mutual contact : in cooperation as well as conflict.

[New possibilities]

① Tolerance and understanding of the different metaphysical worldviews.
ie> World religion conferences.

② Amalgamation of the best from different wakes of religious thought.

③ Consequent syncrenisation of commonalities of world religions –

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love for humanity and peace.

④ Global inspiration from varied religious sources

Eg Oppenheimer was an avid reader of Hindu spiritual philosophy.

⑤ Proliferation of Indian secularism which is : No discrimination, Equal celebration.

⑥ Multiculturalism to break traditional boundaries such as inter-religious marriages.

[Challenges]

① Counter-resistance in the form of religious assertion

Eg All Sikh Youth organisation clashing with American Hindu organisation, an political spillage.

② Religious myopic friction in the fear of losing identity.

Eg Jewish orthodoxy prohibiting non-

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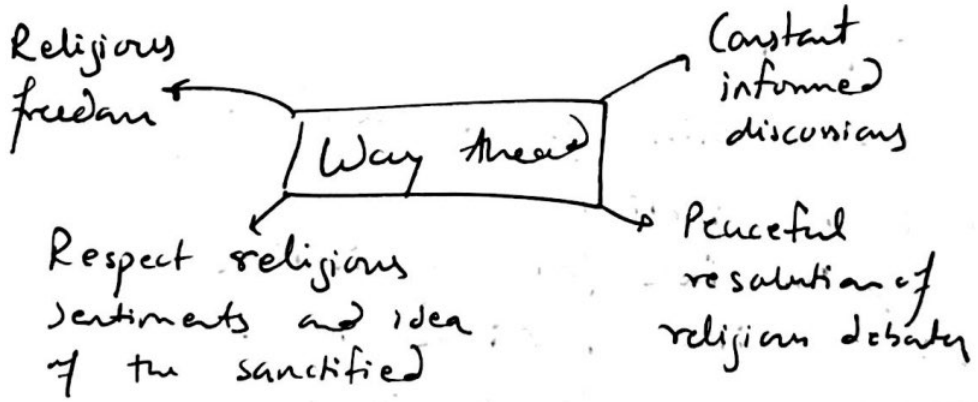
scriptural ideas.

(3) Online domain derailing from debate to hate.
→ Trolling, fake news, desecration.

(4) Xenophobia and problems in integration
→ Quran burning in Sweden.

(5) Extremism on religious sentiments
→ Charlie Hebdo beheading.

(6) Terrorist organisations founding sophisticated routes for indoctrination
→ Social media



India's Sarva Dharma sam bhava is the guiding light for the world.
Peaceful co-existence is the root learning from all religions.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	ATUL TYAGI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	06/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

"Judiciary is the gatekeeper of a judicial democracy." - Dr. Ambedkar.
Maintaining constitutional supremacy and fundamental rights accord high importance to judiciary. To cater to certain shortcomings, judicial accountability law is promising.

Need to enact the new law

① Selection process: Collegium system is construed to be:
- opaque - Lacking accountability - Esoteric

② It thus leaves scope for:
- nepotism - favoritism

Can be checked by accountability law.

③ Removal: is with safeguards that make it difficult:
Eg Justice Ramaswamy and Justice Deenakarn

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∴ Internal accountability can be a check.

(4) Post-retirement posts like political seats in Rajya Sabha can be checked by cooling-off period.

(5) Pendency: over 70% in subordinate courts and 60,000+ in Supreme court: account for a timeline of judgements.

(6) Contempt of court: is uncodified and goes into conflict of interest:
- arbitrary definition and punishment.
∴ Accountability law can clarify position.

However, other reforms are also needed

More Reforms

- E-courts, LIMBS, National Judicial Data Grid
- Judicial services for vacancy
- Mediation and alternate dispute resolution to ameliorate burden on HC, SC.

These reforms have to be balanced with judicial independence. This ensures rule of law and delivery of Justice.

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2. भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों (DPSPs) में संवैधानिक रूप से सामंजस्य स्थापित करना एक कठिन कार्य रहा है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fundamental Rights are in Part III of Indian constitution, followed by DPSPs in Part IV. while the former lays limitations on state to infringe about human rights, the later are guidelines and goals that the state must try to achieve.

Tough task in reconciliation

(1) Non legal-enforceability of DPSPs creates a conflict of status between it and enforcable fundamental rights (Article 32).

(2) 1st amendment created Schedule 9, to make certain acts of land reforms in the spirit of DPSPs out of judicial review (on the expense of property rights).

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(3) Shankari Prasad case upheld the same.

(4) But, was denied in Golaknath case : "Fundamental rights are sacrosanct."

(5) 25th amendment Act : Introduced 39 (b) and 39 (c) to be above Article 14, 19 and 31.

(6) Keshavananda Bharti case : upheld the same but put limitation of basic structure between DPSPs and FRs.

(7) 42nd Amendment Act : Introduced 31 (c) to make all DPSPs above fundamental rights.

(8) Minerva Mill case : stuck down for the final position :
only 39(b) and 39(c) can overshadow fundamental rights and not all DPSPs.

It is thus clear that reconciliation of DPSPs and FRs has been a contentious task. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction tends to balance both.

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3. प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों और भारत में नीति-निर्माण को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Prime Minister is the ship that steers a westminster form of Parliamentary democracy : first among equals. Consequently, the PMO has a central role to play in the country's top-level functioning.

Functions

① Correspondence : to the PM is managed and channeled through PMO.

② Briefing : of proceedings and preparatory notes.

③ Scheduling : of Prime Minister's engagements.

④ Agenda setting : by prioritisation of the time-task availability.

⑤ Noting and drafting of the office to

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provide continuity and objective precedence setting for the institution.

Role in policy formulation

① Prioritisation of agenda : bringing the attention of the PM to relevant subject matters.

② Communication of Prime Minister's priorities to other ministries and administrative units.

③ Persuasion roles : through soft skills due to close contact with the Prime minister himself and his/her close aids.

④ Advisory role : accounting for the years of experience in the bureaucracy.

⑤ Input and technical assistance : within civil services as well as arranging expertise from outside, as needed
eg Committees, task forces.

PMO thus forms the base of the fulcrum of top executive. It drives policy towards the national interest

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4. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 124A के प्रावधानों का पुनरीक्षण करने और उन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं एवं मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं तथा भारत की संप्रभुता एवं अखंडता को बनाए रखने और उसकी रक्षा करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights, and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 124(A) deals with sedition laws. It is the act or intention of exciting hatred, contempt or disaffection against the lawfully elected government. A colonial legacy, these laws need careful re-examination.

Need for re-examination and reconsideration

① Freedom of expression and speech (Article 19) hampered.

② Arbitrary application in the wake of subjective interpretations: "hatred", "contempt", "disaffection."

③ Authoritarian spirit: discouraging critical views against the government.

④ Discourages people participation by setting a chilling effect on individual liberty.

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Balance

Civil liberty and rights

① Objective criteria of application – to prevent political targeting of innocent.

② Allow honest critical thought by encouraging debates, discussions.

③ Natural justice: give a chance to be heard.

④ Application of Article 20 and 22 to prevent unlawful arrest.

Sovereignty and Integrity

① ~~Sloo~~ Kedarnath case: if mens rea in incitement of violence, apply 124A.

② No toleration towards terrorist and secessionist activities.

③ Break channels of planned foreign support against Indian sovereignty by inimical organisations

The new Indian criminal codes have attempted to rationalise sedition against nation, than a particular government. Safeguards of nation and citizens both are thus necessary.

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5. "ग्रामीण भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की सफलता के लिए नागरिक भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

E-governance is: "Easy, efficient and Economic governance" – Prime Minister Modi. This has reached rural India too in the idea of grassroot strengthening. People participation however is of utmost importance as:

Citizen participation → success of e-governance (in rural India)

① Real empowerment of the citizenry
– Literacy (literal + digital).

② Self-sufficiency as against dependence on urban centers.

③ Local solution to local problems
eg Ambhegaon village's 'people's concern for governance' group through e-governance initiatives.

④ Diversified agenda setting as per

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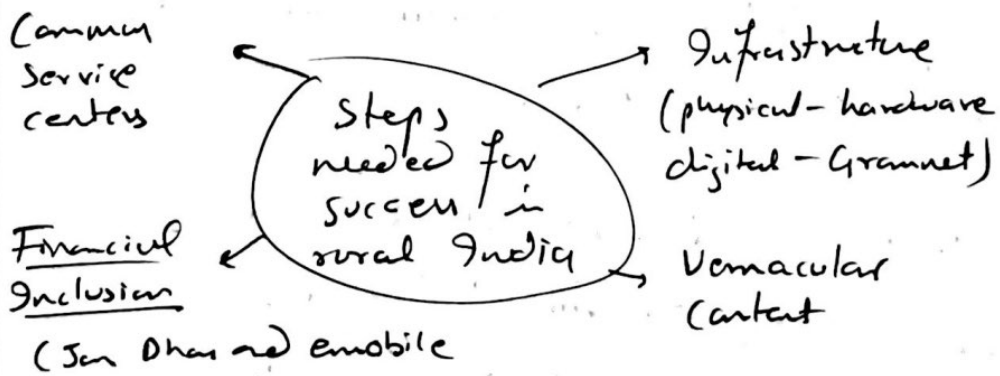
the local needs:
ie Gram panchayat development plans in e Gram Swaraj Portal.

(5) Solution to local issues
ie GIS based SWAMITVA scheme for land-reforms.

(6) Success of existing schemes
ie Online audit of social impact of MGNREGA.

(7) Participative strengthening of democracy
ie Informed voter choice as against caste, class based vote-banks.

(8) Accountability: from online access to points of power ie My GoX



With JAM trinity, India has shown the transforming impact of e-governance. It fulfils the vision of - Gram Uday se Bharat Uday)

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6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरूआत के बाद से अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में कितना सफल रहा है?

How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aspirational District program (ADP) was based on the Antyodaya for Sarvodaya principle. It prioritised areas in need of developmental assistance to transform India from a developing to developed nation.

Objectives

- HDI indicators improvement
- Prioritisation of regional development
- Equitable distribution of growth
- Harness local best practices for local issues

Success

① Evidence based policy making to target areas lagging in indicators like health, education etc.

② Optimum utilisation of resources: by targeted delivery.

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(3) Rejional connectivity for dispersal of development
eg Gurupriya bridge in Odisha to connect tribal hinterlands.

(4) Fulfilment of intended targets
eg Saturation of 500 ADP blocks (Economic survey 2023).

(5) Following principles of Nehru's Panchsheel: local development as per local needs.

Concerns

(1) Development is still focused on city-centric conglomerations
eg SMART cities, NP focused on urbanisation.

(2) Behavioral change needs sustained efforts
eg high TFR in Aspiration districts like Bihar and UP.

(3) Grassroot institutions weakness: funds, functions, functionaries.

The program is now expanded to Aspirational blocks.
The empowerment of grassroot ULBs and Panchayats will enable capacity building for all.

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7. NGO क्षेत्रक को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Vijay Kumar committee had advised for infusion of technology in NGOs. This is to strengthen the role of civil society as the 4th pillar of democracy.

Technology's role

Advancing NGO sector

① Ease of formation: as against multiple registration and documentation needs from pillar to post at present.

② Funding and resource allocation:
eg Use of India's robust, digital financial infrastructure - UPI.

③ International collaboration for best practices
eg Video-conferencing, remote-access learning etc.

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(4) Lawful regulation and monitoring
Eg Present concerns by CBI that only 10% are with registrar society of India.

(5) Prevent security threats like foreign propaganda or cybersecurity.
Eg Concerns against Amnesty International.

Outcomes

(1) Greater reach through digital space
Eg Save the children's social media fund-raising.

(2) End point delivery
Eg Annapurna's village distribution through urban collection of food from events.

(3) Availability beyond physical limitations
Eg Jagori's 24x7 helpline for sexual abuse victims.

(4) Emergency tackling
Eg During COVID, oxygen was arranged by online coordination.

With a voluntary sector policy (2nd ARC), NGOs can be strengthened further. Technology infusion will play a key role in that.

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8. तकनीकी और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के भारत में प्रवेश से जुड़े निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The New Education Policy, NEP 2020 has prioritised inclusion of foreign universities to set campus in India. This is to provide world-class education opportunities and harness our demographic dividend.

Benefits

① Check on the mass-out migration of students abroad: loss to the exchequer + brain drain.

② Best practices of pedagogy from the world-over.

③ Much needed impetus to India's research:
- Domination of western journals so far.
- Teacher shortages.

④ Research-academic linkage as is the trend in western

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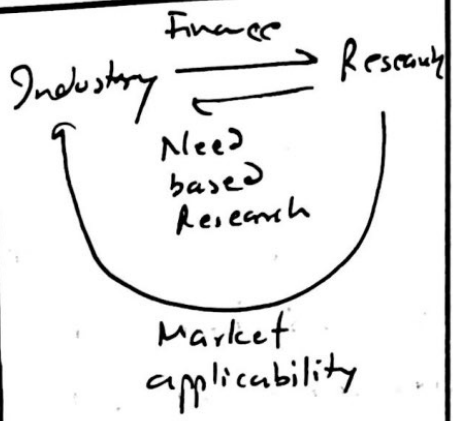
Europe and North America →



(5) Justice to students who cannot afford to go abroad by bringing foreign campuses home.

Concerns

(1) Commodification of education : profit motive of private institutes.

(2) Consequent concerns on affordability.

(3) Representation of deprived communities like reservations may be difficult.

(4) Appropriate curriculum as per Indian needs.

Way Ahead

- Quality assessment of the proposed foreign players
- Curriculum suitability for Indian skilling and market
- possible government subsidy to deprived sections seeing the positive fallouts

This is a welcome step to push the Indian education system to newer heights. It also holds the potential for → Brain drain to Brain gain.

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9. भारत और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशों के बीच फलता-फूलता संबंध भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India and Latin America have traditionally held vast potential due to common convergence and complimentarity: be it our history, developing status, economies or aspirations. The same is being harnessed at a renewed pace recently.

Critical element of Indian policy → Latin America

① Rising poles of the developing world
→ India-Brazil in BRICS.

② Economic complimentarity
→ India's service sector: IT, banking, finance
Latin America's agriculture, energy security potential: Argentina, Brazil etc.

③ Diaspora connect: Girmityas of Indian origin in Caribean Island

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(Eg) Presidents of Guyanana and Surinam's latest visits to India.

(4) South-south cooperation with India has a leader of the voice of the south esp. in G20 summit.

(5) Environmental stand of "common but differentiated responsibilities", Lithium reserves of E-mobility etc.

Limitations

(1) Geographical tyranny: with lack of connectivity.

(2) Institutional limits: only about 11 missions across Latin America (2019).

(3) Limited people to people connect: linguistic divide, tourism not fully harnessed.

(4) China's dominance: with trade and investment far above India's.

Way Ahead

- More embassies for reach
- Diaspora reconnect
- Harness India's digital delivery to meet Latin America's needs

The two regions when connected can lead to a win-win situation. It should thus be prioritised on mission-mode.

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10. ऋण-जाल कूटनीति क्या है? चीन की ऋण-जाल कूटनीति भारत के पड़ोस में भारतीय हितों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Debt-trap policy is a Geo-economic policy of China of financing low-income country's infrastructure. On the non-repayment of the same, strategic concessions are gained such as 99-years lease of hambantotta port in Sri Lanka.

| Impact on India's interest |

① Encirclement of Indian Ocean: along with its string of pearls policy.

② Challenge India's sovereignty: CPEC corridor through Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

③ Overpowering connectivity of India's neighbourhood by filling vaccum — South Asia is the least connected

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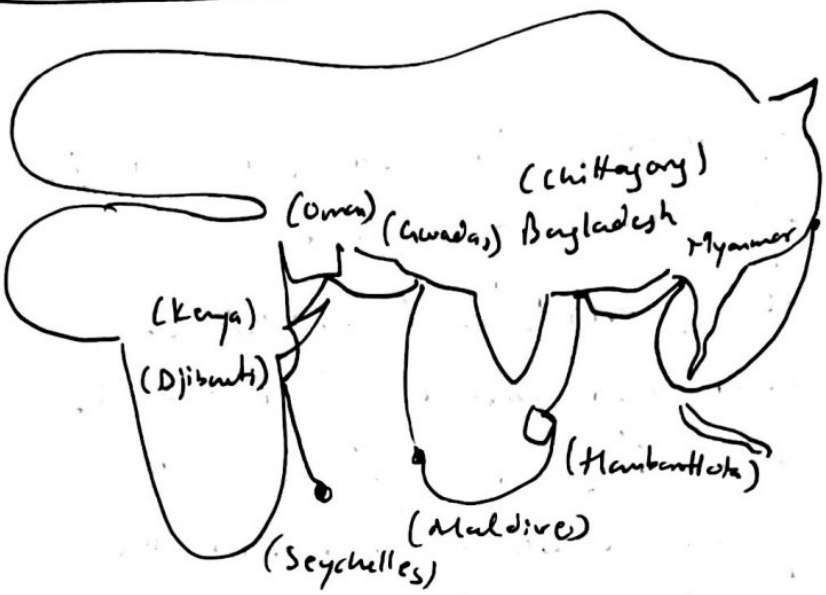
region in the world - World Bank



China's debt trap → Encircling India.

(4) Economic instability in the region
eg Sri Lanka

(5) Jeopardising traditional bilateral relations
eg Nepal – Trans-Himalayan connectivity project

Way Ahead

Development diplomacy
eg Assumption Island projects

Multi-alliignment for deterrence
eg QUAD, I2U2

Global center
eg Build Back Better of G7

"One can change friends but not neighbours."
There's a need to shift India-China relations from conflict to cooperation to cooperation.

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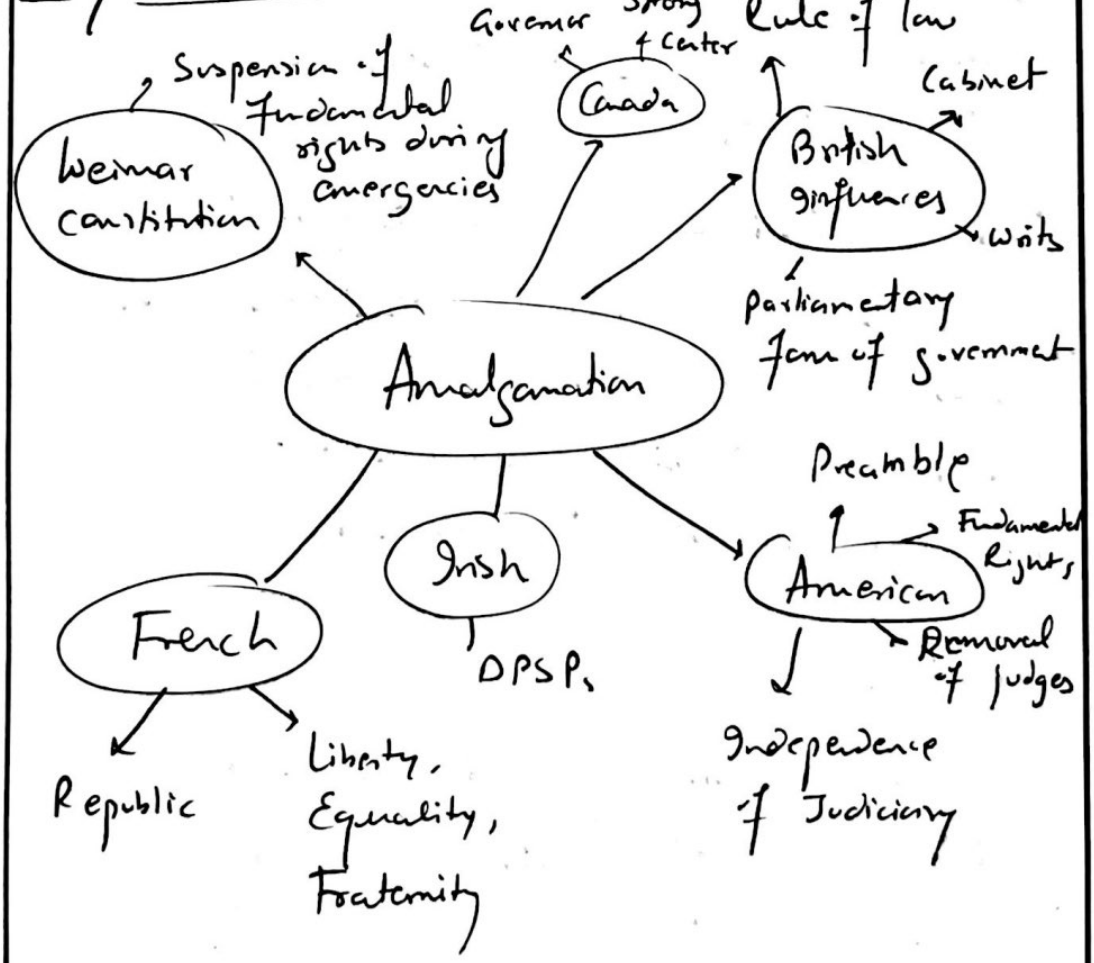
11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

"Constitution is not merely a lawyer's document. It is the vehicle of life and its spirit is the spirit of the age." – Dr. Ambedkar.

India constitution is similarly holding the spirit of a just, plural and equitable India.



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Imbibing Social Justice

① India's unique issues like untouchability and addressed
i.e. Article 17 : prohibit the socially unjust practice.

② Social evil of child labour prohibited - Article 24.

③ Affirmative action provided for in Article 15 and 16 : caste, race and gender.

④ Later additions of economic criterion for EWS (Economically weaker sections).

⑤ Representation of socially deprived sections in decision making powers
e.g. SC/ST reservation in parliament.

Pluralism

① India's conception of unity in diversity at the heart of constituent assembly debates.

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(2) Resultant Indian secularism : No discrimination. equal celebration
eg Article 26 - 27.

(3) Protection of minority rights
eg Article 29, 30.

(4) Special institutional provisions for promotion of minority languages: article 350 (A).

(5) Vibrant political diversity including regional parties

Equality

(1) Rule of law under article 14 for all.

(2) Universal adult franchise to all.

(3) Prohibition of discriminatory practices article 15, 16

(4) Economic justice and equality through DPSPs
eg 39 (b) and 39 (c).

Indian constitution has thus captured the spirit of Indian people and their ethos. It envisions a united country of equality, liberty and fraternity.

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12. हाल के कुछ घटनाक्रमों ने भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित करने के मुद्दे को प्रकाश में लाया है। देश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के पीड़ितों के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Supreme Court has expanded marital rape to be included in IPC's rape laws of Section 395. This has been a long-awaited step in gender-justice. However, it is not free from challenges in implementation either.

[Implications of legal protection]

Positive

① Human dignity kept at the top as Consent is sacrosanct in an act of sex - within or outside of wedlock.

② Patriarchal tyranny is checked: idea like wife is the property of man.

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③ Bodily rights ensured of all, especially women in this case.

④ Related crimes like beating, dowry induced violence may also be checked.

⑤ Deterrence of associated sexual crimes with awareness generation.

⑥ Legal participation of women such as PILs.

⑦ Consequent strengthening of a gender-sensitised civil society.

Limitations

① Reporting of private space needs emboldened women and supporting system ⇒ NGOs, SHGs, helplines.

② Cultural resistance possible due to patriarchal ideas of taken-for-granted concern in marriage.

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(3) Female felicity in patriarchy
⇒ Guilt on 'duty' of husbandly needs.

(4) Gender neutrality is still missing for men.

(5) Emerging ideas like LGBT marriages need more nuances for application.

Way Ahead

(1) Robust police mechanism of 24x7 helplines, female constables, mobile police vans for emergencies.

(2) Shelter and re-habilitation like Swadhar gruh and one-stop centers.

(3) Ownership rights to women: major reason for financial dependence.

(4) Gender-sensitive education in schools, including sex education, non-victim shaming etc.

"Yatra naryastu pujyante ramante tatra devatah." It is high time to check heinous act for marital rape for the benefit of a humane society.

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13. "संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत होने के कारण आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन यह राज्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर और स्वायत्तता भी प्रदान करता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states." Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

- Indian federalism accomodates a variety of federal voices in a centre-leaning, holding together Union. This is aimed at balancing its unity along with its diversity.

Criticism of too centralized

① Reorganisation of states is entirely in central hands : article 3.

② Office of governer as the executive head is appointed through the center.

③ All India services forming a central control in state machinary.

④ Financial federalism is inclined to the central grants

Eg Financial commission, GST compensation

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(5) Judicial integration : Appointment to removal of state judiciaries with the SC and union.

(6) Emergency provisions:
Article 352, 356 and 360 : turn the state structure ~~into~~ from federal to strictly unitary.

However, a counter is:

Adequate space and autonomy

(1) Federal units with their own government and legislatures.

(2) Local bodies by 11th and 12th schedule.

(3) Asymmetric federalism to address special needs of states
eg Article 371 for Nagaland.

(4) Regional autonomy for tribal issues
eg 5th and 6th schedule : the latter

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with Autonomous district concil.

(5) Federal institutions like:
NITI Aayog, GST-concil, Inter-state concil.

(6) Rajya Sabha as a representative of the federal units

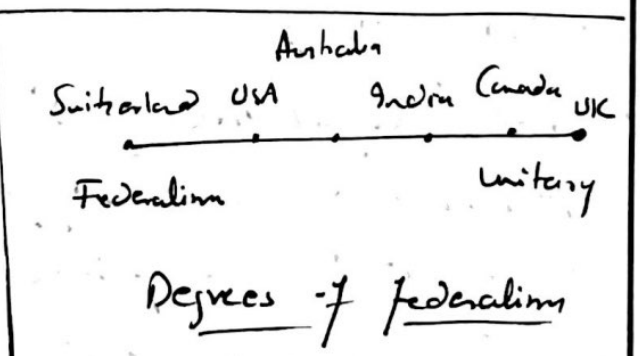
Certain concerns remain:

(1) Politisation of office of governor (Sarkaria commission).

(2) Infringement on the concurrent and state list subjects
Eg Education and agriculture.

(3) GNCDT Act: ~~state~~ union territory legislature v/s center.

(4) GST compensation deferred as act of God.



Sarkaria commission and Punchi commission act as the roadmaps for cooperative federalism. This is necessary for federalism as our basic structure in SR Bommai case.

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14. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में नियुक्तियों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय ने नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को मूल रूप से बदल दिया है और इसके संभावित दूरगामी निहितार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

In March 2023, supreme court gave the judgement of appointment committee consisting of the Prime Minister, leader of opposition and chief justice for ECI. This is a said to bring objectivity and accountability in the crucial office.

Fundamental change

Correct process

① No legislative guidelines.

② Minister of law suggests potential names to the prime minister (PM)

③ Based on the PM's advise, president appoints the CEC chief election commissioner and 2 other election commissioners.

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SC Judgement

① PM
Leader of Opposition (LoO)
CJI
} Accountable + participative decision making.

Far-reaching implications

① Prevents present government's accountability-free arbitrariness.

② Set objective standards for selection : meritocracy over favoritism.

③ Opposition's role will carry the responsibility of greater cooperation too.

④ Judiciary as the adherence to justice by rule of law.

⑤ Increased institutional faith in ECI.

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(6) ECI with greater scope to carry forward its crucial roles
- Supretendence, direction and control of free and fair elections.

(7) Prevent criminalisation of politics, such as by strict application of rule of law.

Concerns

(1) Accusations of Judicial overreach by the executive.

(2) Recent overturning of the judgement by ECI (selection and conditions).

Bill, 2023 : PM, LOO, Cabinet minister → (Minority of opposition + Absence of judiciary)

Way ahead

- Bring ECI expenses under charged expenditure
- Legal status to Model code of conduct
- Objective selection criteria
- Prevent re-appointment

"Free and fair elections are the lifeblood of a democracy." - T N Seshan. ECI's independence is necessary to ensure the same.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. वैश्विक बदलावों के साथ समेकन और अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने के परिणामस्वरूप लोक सेवाओं के लिए विविध चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिनके कारण कुशल सेवा वितरण के लिए उनमें समग्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India civil services were formed by the vision of Sardar Patel as the steel frame of India. This includes forming the backbone of administration, service delivery and nation building.

Diversified challenges due to integration and opening of economy

① Increased regulatory role : absence of which had led to 2008 financial crisis in USA.

② Counter supply-shocks in black swan events

eg COVID crisis

③ Negotiate food-fuel-fertiliser access for citizenry

eg IFS negotiations for Black sea grain deal.

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(4) Carve out beneficial FTAs for India
eg CEPA with UAE and ECTA with Australia recently.

(5) Check neo-imperialism such as dumping of environmentally polluting chains in developing countries like ship scraping.

(6) International organisational reforms like WTO stalled by USA.

(7) Labour reforms: balance comparative advantage as well as welfare (as against Chinese exploitative labour regime).

Holistic reforms → service delivery

(1) Recruitment: domain expertise as one necessity along with the generalist competence in an increasingly technical oriented world.

(2) Training: Constant upskilling and reskilling
eg iGOT platform.

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(3) Performance oriented appraisal and budgeting for accountability (Hota commission)

(4) Infusion of private sector expertise
Key Lateral entry.

(5) Diluting hierarchical boundaries and veto points : collaborative and constructive input across the civil service chain.

(6) Integration
- Inter-departmental
- Inter-ministerial
- Public-private sector

Integrated policy formulation and implementation Key PM Gati Shakti.

(7) Shift from Rule based to role based duties
Key Mission Karmayogi.

Empowerment of the citizenry through systems and institutions over individuals is needed. This shall drive civil services for the Amrit kaal.

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16. भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता को बढ़ावा देने में ओपन डेटा क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? देश में ओपन डेटा की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं?

What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Digital India's vision is to bring smiles on millions of faces with the click of a button. Data plays an essential role in the amplification of this drive, being the new fuel.

Role of open data

Transparency ⇌ Accountability

① Open access to all for use of data like problem solving, digital infrastructure ~~cost~~ development etc.

② Easy monitoring of performance results
eg Number of beneficiaries covered.

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(3) Objective tracking of results
Eg GIS-based monitoring of PM-Awas Yojana.

(4) Open competition to not just enhance quality but check crony-capitalism.

(5) Prevents data autocracy: with monopoly of government alone.

(6) Local solutions for local problems
Eg boost to India's startups from UPI.

(7) Equitable and transparent dispersal of development
Eg ONDC taking over monopoly of giants like Amazon, Flipkart.

Challenges

Quality ≠ Reliability

(1) Lack of data and record keeping techniques at present
Eg Manual files of government offices.

(2) Limited sorting, cleaning, selecting

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in present government data

③ Limited access to certain data like SECC, 2011.

④ Delayed conduct of national statistics like Census, NRC due to situational and political exigencies.

⑤ Multiplicity of data sources
eg CIME employment data differs from that of PLFS.

⑥ Data protection and privacy concerns.

⑦ Lack of infrastructure
- Physical : Data centers, Cloud computing
- Human : data scientists, statisticians.

4th Industrial revolution
R&D

Way ahead

- International Collaboration eg 5 eyes
- Voluntary data sharing mandates
- Realistic data protection bill

E-governance holds the potential to fulfill the aspirations of millions. India's digital delivery of services has been pitched by Dr. Jaishankar as its USP. Data can drive that to newer heights.

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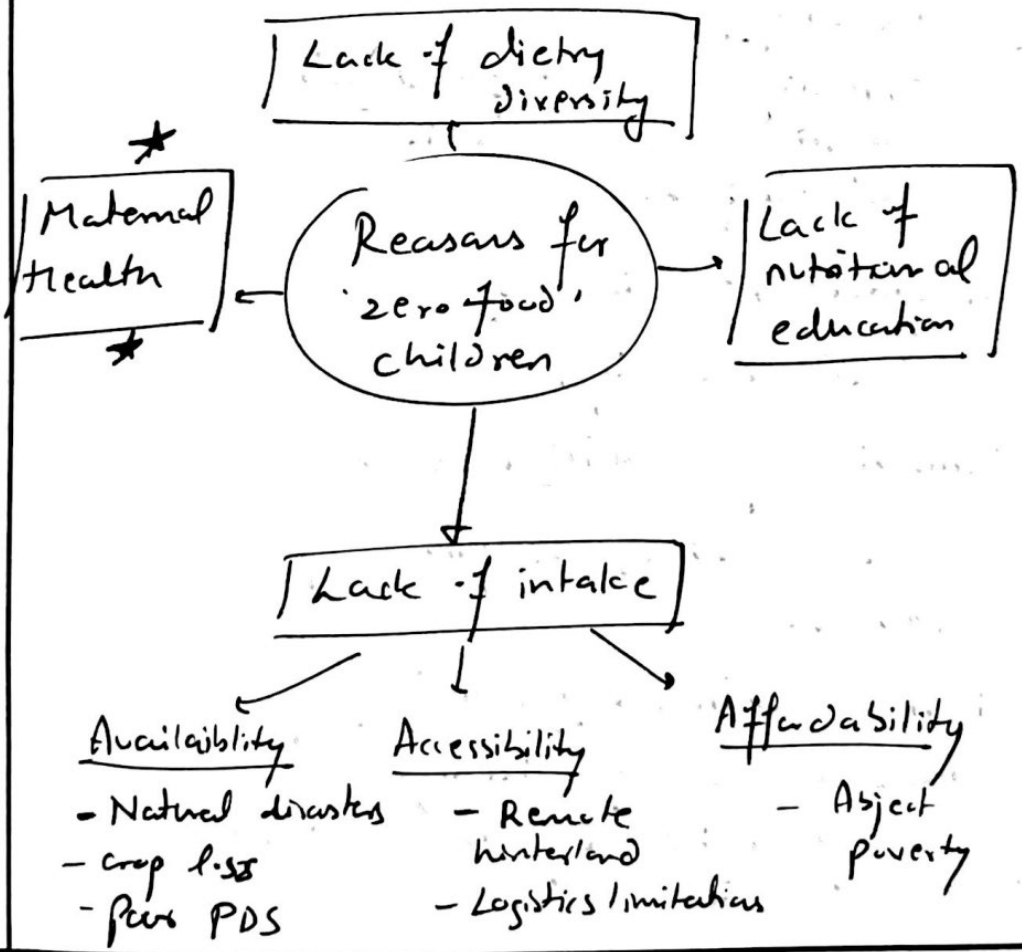
17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

"You cannot tell a child that you gave him food yesterday." - Zimbabwean proverb.

32% of Indian children are stunted while 18% are wasted. This is a deprivation of basic rights to be addressed by reducing 'zero food' children.



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Role of maternal nutrition in zero food children

① Poor pre-natal growth during pregnancies :
- Weak bodily capacity
- Limited nutritional needs
- Contention between child and mother (unborn) for survival.

② Infant health compromised at crucial growth stage
- stunting
- wasting
- underweight.
- Breastfeeding deprived

③ Susceptible to diseases
- Reduced immunity.

④ Utilisation of nutrition lowered
- less reception, absorption of nutrients.

⑤ Limited nutritional knowledge of mothers → lack of diversity
→ Artificial supplements : not alligned to child needs.

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Priority of maternal nutrition → reduce zero food children

① Planned pregnancies based on the mother's physical and mental preparedness.

② Institutional delivery and care
eg PM Matru Vandana Yojana.

③ Supplements for targeted treatment
eg Iron fallic acid and calcium intakes during pregnancies.

④ Maternal - child care crisis
eg Shishu suraksha + Matru suraksha Yojana

⑤ Crucial growth years' health
eg Immunisation - Indradhanush
ICDS and ICPS.

⑥ Nutritional education of women
eg Millet infusion in diet.

"Health is wealth": Healthy children will ensure a healthy Indian future by SDGs.

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18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खाद्य सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? इनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

National Health Policy, 2017 envisions "Health for All". This also includes the traditionally ignored domain of rare diseases due to their limited targets. The fatality however makes it important to address these gaps.

Concerns

① High fatality rate due to limitations of treatment facilities.

② Low incidence makes them lie at the back-burner, as against mass-diseases like TB, malaria etc.

③ Resultant lack of infrastructure:
- Physical: specialised medical equipments, super specialised facilities.

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- human : trained medical professional to address specific rare diseases.

(4) Limitations in research and development :

- High infrastructural and technical costs.
- Relatively low returns due to lack of marketability (unlike common diseases like generic drug formulations)

(5) Higher spread of such diseases : due to lifestyle changes.

(6) Environmental contact spreading unknown diseases : COVID virus itself, necessitating "One Health" concept.

Resolution of concerns

(1) Public funding : increase to at least 2.5% of GDP from present 2.1%. (National Health mission).

(2) PPP for technical expertise :

Government ⇌ Private sector
(Funding) (Research)

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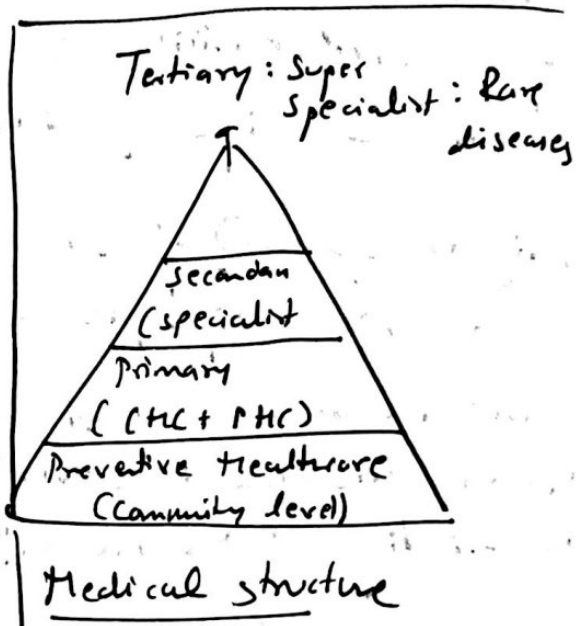
③ International collaboration for pooling for:
- Resources - Skilled workforce
- R&D infrastructure - Data

Eg Use of WHO country cooperation strategy.

④ Compulsory licensing for formulation of generic drugs.

⑤ Telemedicine for overcoming spatio-temporal limitation

Eg National Digital Health mission.



⑥ Tertiary coverage extension to rare diseases under Ayushman Bharat.

⑦ National health stack for incidence evaluation, predictive analysis and resultant evidence-backed policy formulation

Right to Health is a basic guarantee of welfare state. India's National Health Mission is a stride towards this goal.

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19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region, there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indo-Pacific comprises of the expanse from East-African coast to the west-American coast. It emphasises the centrality of this geopolitical construct, USA's pivot to Asia policy, Chinese aggression and India's strategic centrality.

Countries and their stakes

① India — (i) Maintain its strategic competence at the head of Indian Ocean.

② USA — (i) Assure role as global power

③ China — (i) Rise in the global arena through assertive aggression.

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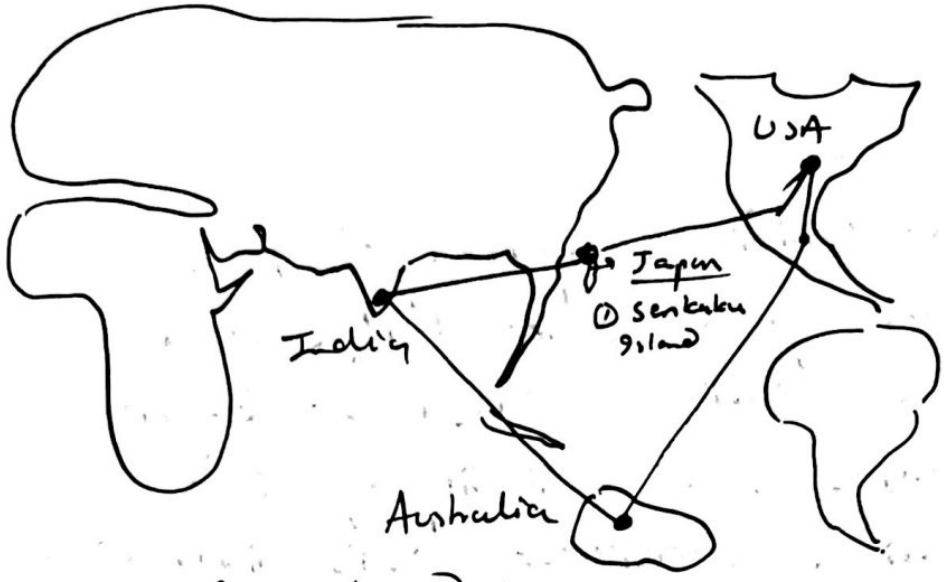

QUAD : Issue-based Multi-alliance

④ Japan : Counter Chinese aggression.

⑤ South-East Asian tigers : spirit of ASEAN

⑥ Australia : Rule-based Pacific

⑦ South Korea : Rise in the region

⑧ Russia : Maintain its hold by expanding to the far East.

⑨ North Korea : rogue nation for authoritarian control.

True realisations of various stakeholders will lead to practical collaborations.

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① Issue-based multi-alignment like:

Integration of region ← QUAD → Deterrence by posturing

eg ASEAN, IORA.

Preparedness by collaboration
- Vaccine
- Supply chain resilience
- Students and critical technology exchange
- Environment - CI CHAM

② Dialogue and diplomacy: Conflicting claims of 9 dash line.

③ Free and open trade for the benefit of all: choke-point of Malacca as a global-good.

④ Exchange of best practices:

eg India: digital delivery of services
Japan: Disaster resilience

⑤ Security for all in the region

eg Taiwan threat to be checked by display of active support.

Indo-Pacific is rifted with revisionary tendencies. These are to be encouraged in a multi-polar world as long as they abide by rule based order. India's SAGAR doctrine is a guide to that.

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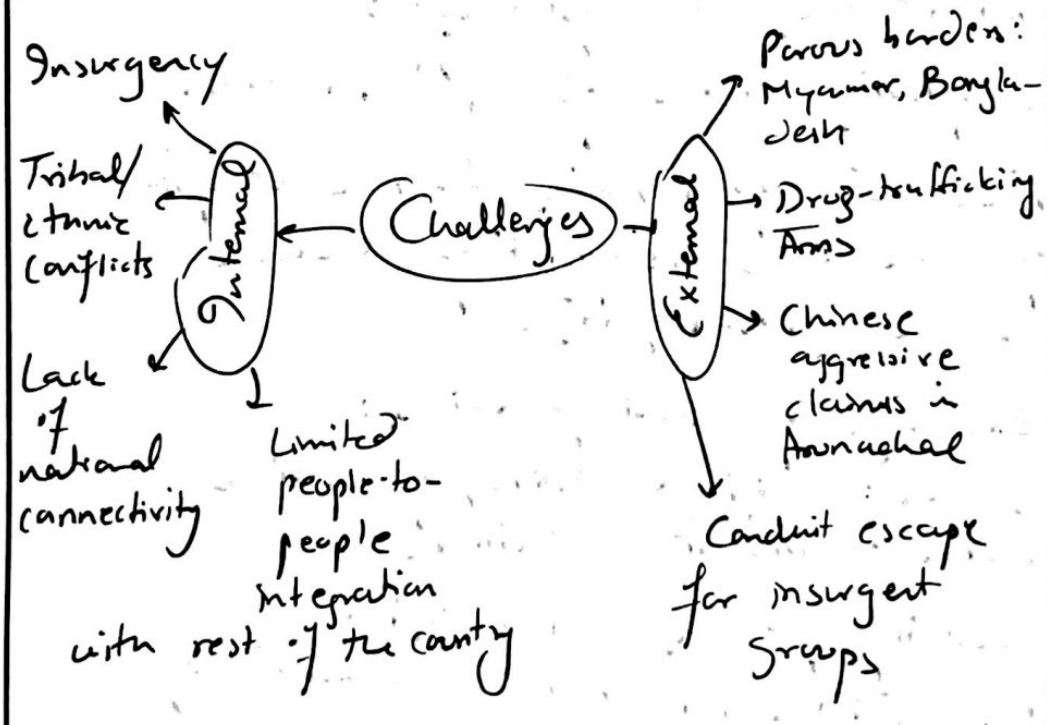
20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क स्थल के रूप में स्थापित होने मे पहले, भारत को अपने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों तरह की अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

North-Eastern India is a conduit to the virtuous cycle of region growth and India's Act-East policy. This however needs substantive groundwork to harness the opportunities.



Addressing challenges for connectivity

Internal

① Deployment of central forces in the

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Manipur violence for ceasing violence immediately.

(2) Peace negotiations across stakeholders

Ex. Indian-Naga NSCN peace accord. government

(3) Reconsideration of legacy demands

Ex. ST status by Meiti.

(4) Greater functional autonomy

Ex. 5th and 6th scheduled areas declaration.

(5) Inclusive development : Internal connectivity, education, health and employment growth

Ex. Udan for North-east, Ministry of Development of North-east region initiatives.

[External]

(1) Border demarcation exercise with China :

- Border defence cooperation agreement
- confidence building measures.

(2) Border management for cross border crime check.

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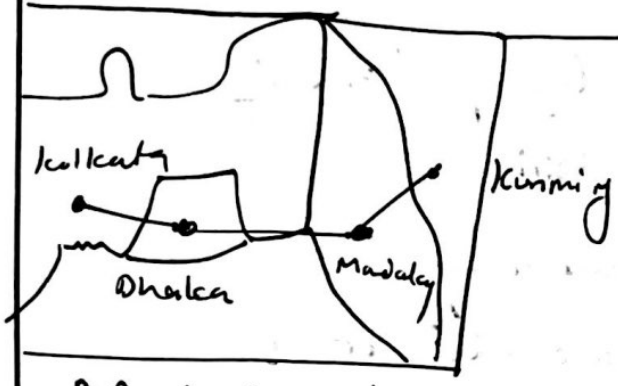
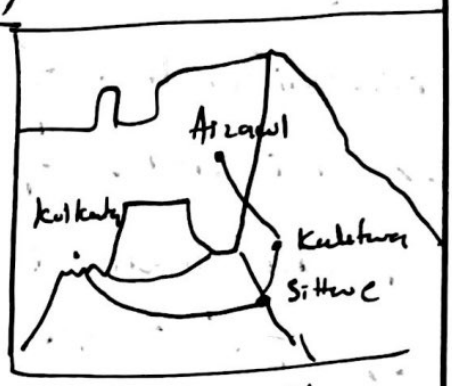
SMART fencing : radar, thermo detectors, drones, sonar etc.

(3) Bilateral exercise for curbing insurgent → operation Sunrise with Myanmar

(4) Use regional connectivity : SAARC, BIMSTEC



BBIN connectivity project



Kaladan multi-modal project

(5) Expedite existing networks like tri-lateral highway.
- Funding - Execution based on deadline - Evaluation.

(6) Regional stability : call for democratic transitioning of Myanmar

North-East thus opens India's doors to a prosperous region through connectivity. It fulfils India's inclusive growth and Neighbourhood first policies in vision.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2420)

Name of Candidate	ATUL TYAGI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	30/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.in

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1. भारत में राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्थिरता से संबंधित मौजूदा मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इन मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Examine the persisting issues related to fiscal stability of states in India. What measures are needed to address these issues? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fiscal stability refers to judicious use of public money to meet the goals of good governance. Guidelines for the same have been laid out in the FRBM Act, 2003.

Issues of states' fiscal stability

① Increased spending due to exigencies like the COVID-crisis.

② Consequent rise in the fiscal deficit i.e. Breached 90% of center and state combined of the GDP.

③ Federal sharing principles disturbed as:

- GST compensation stalled
- COVID as 'Act of God' for force majeure by the center.

④ Limited bond market development for states and local bodies for generation

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of finances.

(5) Derailing quality of expenditure
- Populist measures: 'revdi' culture of freebies.
- farm loan waivers.
- subsidy burden.

| Measures |

(1) Escape clause of FRBM to be invoked
⇒ Borrowing limits raised from 3% to 5% of SGDP.

(2) Integration of PFMS across states and between center-states.

(3) Strengthen federal institutions like the GST council and finance commission's devolution.

(4) Proposed public debt management agency to be established.

(5) Rationalise expenditure like food and fuel subsidies and use DBT to check leakages.

Bimal Jalan committees recommendations are key for this fiscal consolidation and efficiency.

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2. उत्पादन से संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु सरकार की प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है? इसके उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों क्या है?

How can the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme help in achieving an Atmanirbhar Bharat? What are the challenges in realizing its objectives? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Atmanirbhar Bharat aims at making India a self-reliant manufacturing hub for the world. PLI plays a crucial role by providing incentives to Make in India based on incremental sales in 14 sectors.

PLI for Atmanirbhar Bharat

① Stimulus for production in India by both, domestic and foreign companies.

② Furthermore, provides protection to domestic manufacturers through tariffs on undue foreign competition.

③ Along with capacity building, aim for import substitution such as in PV Solar cells, electronic hardware etc.

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(4) Provide robust export base to counter India's import bill
→ 80% of oil needs from imports, leading to trade deficit.

(5) Harness comparative advantage through labour intensive sectors like textile under PLI.

Concerns

(1) Selection of sectors to be based on numerous factors: India's capability, market demand etc.

(2) Lack of global value chain connection
→ India stepped out of RCEP.

(3) Assembly over value addition: Lower value added in mere assembly lines
→ Mobile chips.

Way Ahead

- Objective assessment of value-addition
- Data bank of performance
- Integration with global value chains
- Updation of sectors

PLI holds the potential to reach India's $5 trillion goal. Strengthening it is the way to reach that aim.

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3. जलवायु परिवर्तन में वृद्धि से मोटे अनाज की खेती का पुनरुद्धार किस प्रकार हो रहा है? भारत में मोटे अनाज के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

How is the advent of climate change leading to the revival of cultivation of millets? What steps have been taken by the government to give an impetus to millet production in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India stands as the 5th most vulnerable country as per the Global Climate Risk Index. This also hints at food security for which millets are a way ahead.

Climate – change → Millets cultivation

① Climate change has risen global temprature and need drought resistant crops like jowar and bajra.

② Furthermore, extremities have risen further in form of extreme weather patterns and thus sturdy millets are a solution.

③ Nutritional security is also under threat with climate change and millets provide micronutrients.

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(4) Judicious use of water resources is became necessary with climate change and millets need lesser irrigation than rice and wheat.

(5) Ecological restoration: by preserving soil fertility that slows land degradation: millets need less fertilisers and pesticides.

Steps taken

(1) Policy push: Declaring year of millets and commitment to increase production.

(2) International collaboration: by pitching in the UN, G-20 guest lunch based on millets etc.

(3) Inclusion of millets in MSP
Eg Jowar, bajra, ragi.

(4) Use of traditional farming and ZBNF for local millets!

(5) Diversification under POSHAN Abhiyan
Eg Poshan vatikas in schools under NEP.

Millets thus serve the twin purpose of ecological sustainability and nutritional needs. It aligns with Swaminathan's idea of evergreen revolution.

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4. चारे की खराब गुणवत्ता और उसकी अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता भारत में पशुधन की कम उत्पादकता के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Poor quality and inadequate availability of feeds and fodder are the major reasons behind the low productivity of the livestock in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Livestock contributes 25% of the agriculture output. Moreover, India has the largest number of livestock in the world. (livestock census - 20), It's centrality is proportional to its productivity.

| Poor feed and fodder → low productivity |

① Ecological encroachment on traditional grasslands have reduced access and affordability of natural fodder, reducing livestock health.

② Land degradation like aridity and desertification has further reduced quality fodder and feeder.

③ Increased urbanisation has not only reduced pasture-land, but also infused pollution and plastic in livestock diet.

Eg free-roaming cattle in Gujarat cities.

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(4) Inflation and fluctuating prices have also come at a compromise to livestock feed and fodder.

(5) Lack of scientific feed like food fortification reduces productivity further.

Way Ahead

(1) Provide fodder support as the expenditure on allied services is minimum right now.

(2) Encourage healthy farm practices
ex> Stubble burning diverted to feed.

(3) Integrated farming such as fisheries and farm pond with animal manure.

(4) Income support like Rhythu Bandhu.

(5) Farm extension services for scientific farming ex> Livestock health from Kisan kendras.

"If the farmer is rich, so is the nation."
Livestock can play a major role in doubling farmer incomes.

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5. एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन (IPM) क्या है? IPM के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके विभिन्न घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
What is Integrated Pest Management (IPM)? State its objectives and discuss its various components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Integrated pest management amalgamates various cycles of crop production as well as both natural and artificial methods to counter pests. It aims at using a multi-pronged approach over undue application of pesticides alone.

Objectives

(1) Aim for pest control at every stage of crop-cycle:

eg Sowing healthy seeds → growing stage → Maturation → Harvest → Storage

(2) Minimise excessive use of artificial pesticides

(3) Assist it's role with natural means of weed-eradication, pest management : Nature based solutions.

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(4) Ensure health of soil and water resources by sticking to natural means.

(5) Provide quality products to the consumers.

Components

(1) Sowing : Selection of healthy and pest resistant crop-varieties.
eg Scientific fortification.

(2) Maturation : control of pest-infection of the field
eg Optimised pesticide use, physical checks, entry-barriers for big animals etc.

(3) Natural solutions : eg Snakes in rat-infested fields; allelopathy for weeds

(4) Post-harvest : Ensure safe-storage, as against damage from unsafe practices like open plith storehouses.

IPM not only ensures a healthy ecosystem it also reduces cost and gives quality to consumers. Shifts to organic foods can be harnessed through IPM.

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6. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत ने आपदाओं को कम करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या पहल की है?

Explain the significance of international cooperation in disaster risk reduction. What initiatives has India taken to strengthen regional cooperation for reducing disasters? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sendai framework has been the guiding path for the world towards disaster risk resilience (DRR). It aims to find common solutions to common problems affecting humanity.

Significance of international cooperation

(1) Address problems without passports: such as climate change which is the leading cause of extremities induced natural disasters.

(2) Exchange of best practices
eg Japan's advances in earthquake-resistant cities.

(3) Collective capacity building
eg India's CDRI initiative.

(4) Exchange of greivances across regions.

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Eg China's reservation on Japan releasing water from Fukushima nuclear station in the regional seas.

(3) Humanitarian assistance for safety of all

Eg COVID pandemic like disaster where: "no one was safe, until everyone was safe." – India's vaccine maitri.

STEPS Taken

(1) Use regional organisations for cooperation

Eg SAADMEX exercise of SAARC for disaster preparedness.

(2) Institutional frameworks like CDRI.

(3) Policy formulations like India's HADR (Human assistance and disaster resilience) through SAGAR doctrine in the Indian ocean.

(4) Academic connect Eg Delhi declaration on implementation of SENDAI through NIDM (National institute of disaster management).

Yokahama strategy of DRR shall thus drive the world for unified efforts for collective security.

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7. अत्यधिक और अविवेकपूर्ण रेत खनन की पारिस्थितिक लागत इसके आर्थिक लाभों से कहीं अधिक है। संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
The ecological cost of excessive and indiscriminate sand mining far outweighs its economic benefits. Discuss in context of the importance of sustainable sand mining. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sand mining is done to extract building material. Thus, though of economic significance it has ecological fallouts to if EIA is not alligned (Environment Impact assessment).

| Ecological costs |

(1) Destabalises the river banks and thus can impact the course of rivers.

(2) Consequent impact on flood plains by breaking and flooding of water bodies.

(3) Harmful to the vegetational and wildlife habitat.

(4) Degradation of quality of the ecosystem such as infusion of pollution from machinary.

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(5) Inhibits ecosystem services like ground-water recharge and hydrological cycle.

Therefore, need for sustainable sand mining is evermore important for the economic benefits with balance:

(1) Demarcation of ecologically sensitive zones that are out of bounds.
eg Kasturirangan committee also for western ghats.

(2) Environment Impact Assessment as the pre-requisite to grant license and permits.

(3) Biological shields and compensatory afforestation through CAMPA funds.

(4) Carrying capacity limitations such as limited quantity and time periods permitted.

(5) Public participation such as tribals to use traditional best practices.

"There is no plan B as there is no planet B."
Thus, economy has to be balanced with ecology.

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8. थिएटराइजेशन योजनाओं के पीछे निहित तर्क पर चर्चा कीजिए, जो भारत में रक्षा बलों को विशिष्ट थिएटर कमांड में एकीकृत करना है। इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Discuss the rationale behind theaterisation plans, which seek to integrate the defence forces into specific theatre commands in India. What are the associated challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Office of CDS (Chief of Defence Staff) has been created with the eventual aim to synergy based theatres. This is a step towards modern-military management.

Rationale

① Lessons from history : Kargil commission saw the lack of coordination between the three forces during the Kargil war.

② Exchange of best practices

ie Navy's capital advancements and research.

Major theatres proposed in India

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(3) Reduction of duplicity of efforts in seperate forces.

(4) Hollistic preparation on land-air-water based on borders
Eg western command for Pakistan border.

(5) Best international practice Eg Done in USA and China.

Concerns

(1) Inertia of the three forces due to present independent domains.

(2) Silos-based demarcation so far, leads to status-quoist approach.

(3) Limited infrastructure Eg Air force has raised concerns to share flight capabilities which are already below capacity.

(4) Lack of institutional precedents
Eg CDS was formed only in 2018.

(5) Overhauling of current structure Eg seperate commands.

Lieutenant General Anil Chauhan has said theaterisation as the step for unified National security strategy. It shall lead to a leaner and fitter defence force.

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9. व्याख्या कीजिए कि धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के लिए शेल कंपनियों का उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है। भारत में धन शोधन के लिए शेल कंपनियों के उपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए है?

Describe how shell companies are used for money laundering. What steps have been taken to curb the use of shell companies for money laundering in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

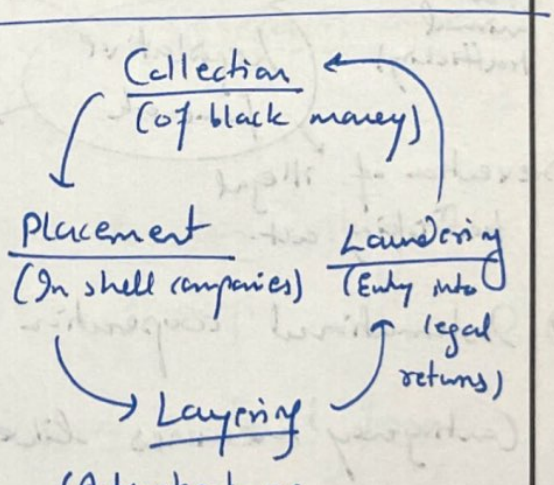
Money laundering is the layering of black money into legal channels. This is detrimental to the exchequer and gives rise to corruption and other illegal activities like trafficking.

Use of shell companies

① Used to collect and place money from illegal sources.

② These are then layered in jurisdictions with minimal checks

eg Switzerland, Mauritius.



Cycle of money laundering

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③ The same money is then invested in any alternate business venture to enter the legal market.

Shell companies are thus non-functional in themselves and merely act as channels for the money laundering cycle.

Steps taken

① Institutional framework

- Financial Intelligence Unit
- Investigation wing).
- Enforcement Directorate (ED) (execution wing).

② Legislative framework

- Wildlife protection act (for animal trafficking)
- Prevention of money laundering Act
- Narcotics and psychotropic substances etc
- prevention of illegal trafficking act.

③ International cooperation: with INTERPOL and CBI.

④ Contingency measures like demonetisation to check black money.

Money laundering gives rise to subsidiary crimes. To check it is essential for national and global security.

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10. भारत ने हाल ही में अपना पहला जैविक डेटा केंद्र स्थापित किया है। इसके उद्देश्य और महत्व क्या हैं?

India has recently set up its first Biological Data Centre. What are its objectives and significance? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Data is the new fuel, driving the 4th industrial revolution. In the wake of this, India has pioneered a Biological Data center to harness scientific biological resources for evidence-based decision making.

Objectives

① Use biological data such as genetics makeup for research and explorations.

② Assist in objective decision making based on scientific findings.

③ Abide by Cartegena protocal for equitable sharing of the benefits of biological resources.

④ Create common goods such as medicines, vaccines etc.

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Significance

① Central in countering rising health emergencies like COVID pandemic
eg vaccine development.

② Predicting the health metrics of the future:
eg Genetic liability to disease-prone elements.

③ Consequently form policies with a vision
eg Need for geriatric care, life-style disease treatment etc.

④ Cure of existing ailments like AIDS.

⑤ International collaboration through exchange of data, research, technology etc.

⑥ "One Health" concept by measuring environmental fallouts.

While ensuring data protection, the bank holds the possibility to revolutionise health sector. It aligns with India's Digital Health mission to achieve SDG-3.

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11. भारत में तीव्र शहरीकरण को देखते हुए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड्स का उपयोग करना आवश्यक हो गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of India's rapid urbanisation, it has become imperative to tap into municipal bonds to meet the rising demand of capital investment in urban areas. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Despite only 3% of landmass, urban areas contribute 60% to world's GDP. This is true for India too which looks to the increase of urban areas from 32% to 40% by 2030 (UN urbanisation prospects report, 2019). Financing is a central focus for that.

Demand for capital investment → [municipal bonds needed]

(1) Cities as the agglomeration of infrastructure:
physical: Roads, building, power.
digital: Network connectivity, IT hubs like Bengaluru.

(2) Policy push such as SMART cities program need finances.

(3) International collaboration like LOTUS and TULIP schemes with Nordic nations

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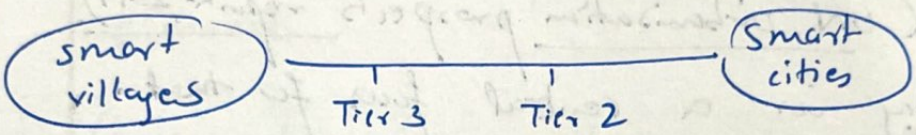
can succeed only with adequate funding.

(4) Formation of new urban centers like GIFT city of Gujarat needs heavy investments.

(5) Expansion of existing cities too for regional development:



(6) Social justice: by the provision of basic necessities like affordable housing, water and sanitation, sewage lines etc.

For all these reasons, municipal bonds are of leading importance to assure:

(7) Self-sufficiency by own capacity to raise funds rely from bond markets.

(8) Gives flexibility to Urban local bodies for need based expenditure as against

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tied grants from states and centers.

(9) Scope for local solutions to local problems by self-fund generation

Eg Done by panchayati institutions like Mangalajodi eco-tourism model in Odisha.

(10) Better income-generation due to responsibility of re-payment

Eg Improved services for fee, better tax collection etc.

(11) Bottoms-up development paradigm by ULBs

(12) True principle of subsidiarity by providing funds and functions at grassroots.

(13) Tap on the private-sector due to limited capacity of the government.

Way Ahead

- Innovative methods like green bonds
- Improve bond market through standardisation and regulation
- Tap on CSR funds
- Attract diaspora investments at grassroots like in Kerala

Municipal bonds shall lead to true cooperative federalism and sabka Vikas through sabka Prayas.

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12. भारत ने आर्थिक संवृद्धि, महिला शिक्षा और प्रजनन दर जैसे विभिन्न विकास मानदंडों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हासिल की है। हालांकि, देश की महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (FLFPR) वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में FLFPR में सुधार के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?
India has achieved significant strides in various development parameters such as economic growth, women's education, and fertility rates. However, the country's Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) remains amongst the lowest in the world. Discuss. What measures can be taken to improve the FLFPR in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is the 3rd largest economy on Purchasing power parity terms. Women now make half of the higher education share and fertility has reached replacement rate of 2.1.
Yet, our Female LFPR is 24%, due to many reasons:

I Reasons for low FLFPR

① Domestic burden as household chores considered as the domain of women in patriarchal society.

② Pink economy: Sexed gender roles like nurses and teachers.

③ Glass ceiling: expectations of top-posts to be the domain of males.

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(4) Gender pay gap: women earn 34% less than men globally (ILO report).

(5) ~~Sex~~ Workspace culture: instances of sexual harassment at workplaces discouraging women participation (Vishakha guidelines)

(6) Skewed economic structure

Feminisation of agriculture on one hand

High skilled service sector jobs on the other end.

(7) Lack of end-to-end connectivity

(eg) Safe public transport, night shifts etc.

Measures

A multi-pronged approach is needed on both, social and economic fronts:

(1) Address gendered inequalities that start right from the womb to tomb (Amartya Sen):

Mortality → Basic necessities → special opportunities

(Beti Bacho, Beti Padho) (Health and Education) (Political and economic participation)

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(2) Address root causes like child/early marriage that prevent women entering into workforce.

(3) Special emphasis on female recruitments such as in college placements.

(4) Retention of female workforce
eg Maternity leaves, creche facilities so that familial burdens don't come at the expense of career.

(5) Safe work-culture through gender sensitisation. eg Internal complaint committees.

(6) Women-centric sector modification
eg Gender appropriate farm implements.

(7) Ownership and credit access to women
eg SHGs.

(8) Awareness generation for educated women who choose to refrain from economic participation due to male counterparts.

India GDP can grow 27% faster if women participate at par with men (WEF). We need this for gender justice as well as growth.

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13. फसल कटाई के बाद की मूल्य श्रृंखला में अक्षमताओं के कारण लघु और सीमांत किसानों की आजीविका पर अत्यधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के साथ-साथ फसल की हानि हो रही है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। इन चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The inefficiencies in post-harvest value chain are leading to crop losses, with significant adverse impact on the livelihood of small and marginal farmers. Discuss in the context of India. What steps has the government taken to address these concerns? (Answer in 250 words) 15

86% of Indians are small and marginal farmers. Yet, Dalwai committee estimates 92,600 crore annual losses in post-harvest stage. This is an impediment at two fronts:

| Post-harvest value chain losses |

| Crop-loss |

① Poor storage facility
Ex Plinth-based open warehouses.

② Lack of cold-storage facilities: reducing shelf-life of crops.

③ Poor transportation logistics:
Ex CAG report has highlighted the losses during transit stage.

④ Lack of food processing which

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limits value addition like packaging, preservation, marketing etc.

⑤ Limited coverage of procurement
eg National food security act covering only wheat and rice.

Livelihood of small and marginal farmers

① Lack of institutional coverage:
eg Shanta kumar committee : only 6% farmers get benefits of MSP.

② Low bargaining powers under middlemen in APMCs.

③ Limitations on market access and price discovery
eg limited area sugar mills for Fair and remunerative pricing.

④ Limited capacity of cooperative or model contract farming.

Steps

PROCUREMENT

① Diversification → More crops eg 16 vegetables procured in Kerala
→ channels eg Local procurement by states and civil society

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(eg) Delhi's Roti roti adhikar abhiyan.

TRANSPORTATION

(2) Use of cluster-based approach through FPOs.

(3) Farm-gate model, especially in organic products demand and eco-tourism.
(eg) Manyalajodi model in Odisha.

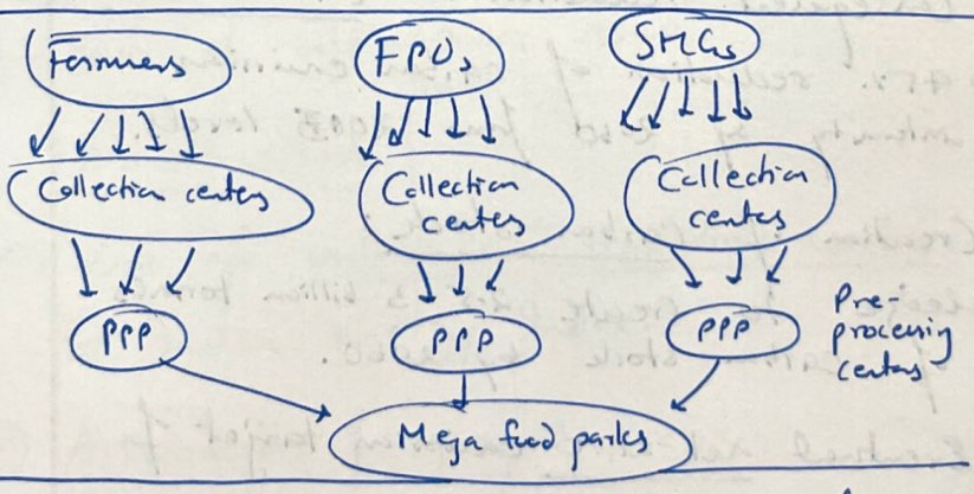
STORAGE

(1) Integrated cold-storage network.

VALUE ADDITION - PROCESSING

(1) Mega food processing parks through PM Sampada scheme.

POLICY FRAMEWORK for integrated institutionalisation of supply-chain



A robust supply chains do justice to farmers as well as provide no hunger under SDG-2.

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14. ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में डीकार्बोनाइजेशन, विकेंद्रीकरण और डिजिटलीकरण की प्रवृत्तियां तेजी से उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
When it comes to the energy sector, the trends of decarbonisation, decentraiisation and digitisation are fast emerging. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is the 3rd most suitable candidate in Renewable energy country attractiveness Index. This has been seen through decarbonisation, decentralisation and digitisation.

Decarbonisation

① India's push to renewable energy
Eg 500 GW from non-fossil fuel sources in Panchamrita.

② Consequent reduction in carbon-emission
Eg 45% reduction of carbon emission intensity by 2030 from 2005 levels.

③ Creation of carbon-stock:
Eg pledge to create 2.5-3 billion tonnes of carbon-stock by 2030.

④ Eventual net-zero emission target of 2070.

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Decentralisation

① Push for decentralised production of energy
→ Rooftop solar-power mission.

② Similarly, a breakdown of mega-projects into decentralised units
→ Mini-dams or solar powered pumps under PM-KUSUM.

③ Harnessing local capabilities and suitability
→ Wind energy in Tamil Nadu and geo-thermal energy from Kashmir hot-springs.

④ Hybrid power projects to suit local needs
→ Hybrid solar-wind energy project taking care of intermittance issues.

Digitisation

① Use of online and real-time market
→ India energy Index.

② Assessment of project progress
→ GIS-based tracking.

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(3) Regulatory mechanisms
eg Smart metering.

(4) Predictive analysis through new tools
eg AI, data analytics etc.

Limitations

(1) Intermittent nature dependent form of renewable energy.

(2) Storage mechanism eg harness green hydrogen.

(3) Technological and skill expertise missing
eg Nuclear power thorium usage still limited in progress.

(4) Inertia of market to switch away from centralised fossil fuel.

Way Ahead

Finance sources like National clean energy fund, FDI, green bonds

International Collaboration
eg Ind-Germany clean energy fund

The emerging trends in India are towards Sure, pure, secure sources of energy. It shall boost standard of living and economic growth.

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15. भारत में रासायनिक आपदाओं को कम करने संबंधी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Discuss the challenges in mitigating chemical disasters in India. How can these challenges be addressed? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has faced major chemical challenges like the Bhopal Gas tragedy. However, the centrality of the disasters remained peripheral, despite rising urbanisation and industrialisation due to many challenges.

| Challenges in mitigation |

① Lack of institutional framework like SOPs in case of a disaster.

② Lacuna in regulatory mechanism to check safety measures installed in industries and factories.

③ Crony capitalism as a check on quality control at the stage of licensing and permits due to political-bureaucratic-corporate nexus.

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④ Justice system has shown delays in holding accountability in cases like Bhopal Gas tragedy.

⑤ Relaxed EIA rules such as mining licensing to be permitted on no prior experience as well.

⑥ Limited technological advancements especially in government establishments of the pre-LPG era, due to erstwhile government monopoly.

⑦ Security threats like Left-wing-extremism in areas like the red-corridors.

Way ahead

① Formation of building guidelines by ALARA principles for safe nuclear power plant structures.

② Independent EIA assessment bodies and expert appraisal committees.

③ Role to district administration to

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implement city-limitations on new projects ⇒ outside residential limits to safeguard urban-dwellers from any fallouts.

(4) Timely security checks made mandatory to continue operation.

(5) International collaboration for best practices such as India-Japan development assessment partnership and CDRI initiative of India.

(6) Establish rescue-relief SOP along with timely drills.

(7) Use of technology like real-time monitoring, central control system to prevent any mishaps or check intensity through rapid response.

"Careful today, safer tomorrow." Checking chemical disaster's is a pre-requisite for safe and sustainable economic growth.

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16. जलवायु क्षतिपूर्ति (क्लाइमेट रेपरेशन) के विचार से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस विचार को वर्तमान संदर्भ में लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष आप क्या चुनौतियां देखते हैं?

What do you understand by the idea of climate reparations? Discuss the need to implement this idea in the current context. What are the challenges you foresee in its implementation? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Climate reparations were raised in COP 27 under the loss and damages fund. It refers to the compensation that developing countries deserve for the irreversible damages already done by part by developed countries.

It is thus alligned with the idea of "common but differentiated responsibilities" and thus is at the center of the climate justice debate.

Need in the present context

① Realisation of irreversible damage

eg IPCC : 1.8°C rise by 2100 even in the best-case scenario.

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(2) Existential threat to countries like the small island states (AOSIS) due to rising sea levels.

(3) Need for finances and technology by the developed world to mitigate against climate change
eg shift to renewable energy.

(4) Developmental rights of developing countries eg India's pitch in 2009 COP when idea of BRIC was raised.

(5) Climate justice as an accepted international law now
eg Kyoto protocol's diversed goals for developing and developed world.

(6) Common future needs capacity building of all: from developed world that has plenty to developing world that deserves reparations

| Concerns |

(1) Lack of global consensus: as was seen in COP-26 as well.

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② Green-washing as a means to escape real-life changes
→ Joint-implementation used as an excuse to prevent transfer of technology.

③ Limited government funding worldwide
→ promised $100 billion has still not been delivered since 2009.

④ Limited incentive of powerful corporates to contribute with easy access to fossil-fuel based energy sources.

⑤ Undemocratic international institutions like P-5 veto makes the developing world more dominant.

Way Ahead

- Need-based decentralised utilisation
- Use green bonds, Social impact bonds
- Strengthen existing mechanisms like Green climate fund and Global environment facility

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"Time in co-existence or no existence".

Thus, funding is to be prioritised for mitigation and adaptation.

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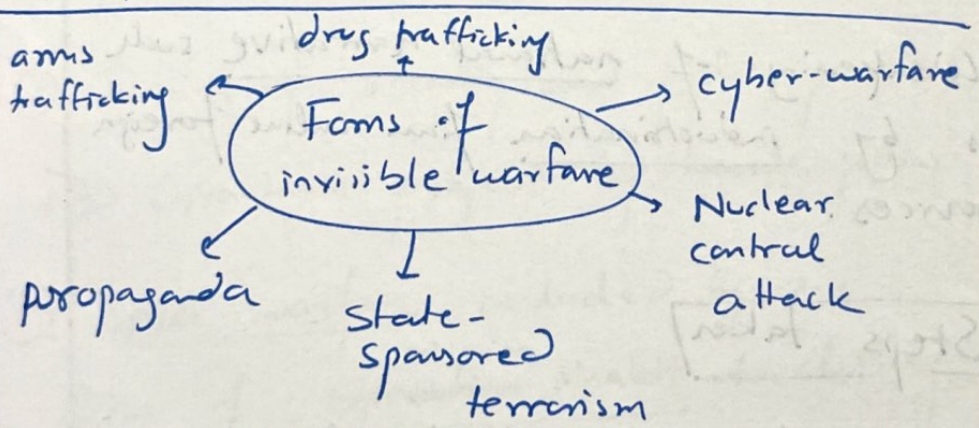
17. अदृश्य युद्ध (इनविजिबल वारफेयर) क्या है? भारत की सुरक्षा के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अदृश्य युद्ध के खतरे से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
What is invisible warfare? Keeping in view the challenges it poses to India's security, discuss the steps that have been taken to tackle the menace of invisible warfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The war-zone has shifted from the physical to digital and mental spaces. This is known as invisible warfare where traditional fighting of soldiers may not be evident but attacks on critical infrastructure and propaganda is made.



Challenges to India security

① Threats to its critical infrastructure on the digital front
eg Financial system, air-traffic, power-sector.

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② Data-theft : Individuals as well as state secrets.

③ Proxy war : supporting insurgencies in J&K or north-east.

④ Cartel of crimes : such as arms and drug trafficking.

⑤ Consequent loss to exchequer in the form of black money, fake currencies etc.

⑥ Weakening of national narrative such as by indoctrination from online foreign sources.

[Steps taken]

① Policy framework : National cybersecurity policy of 2013 for a concerted national approach.

② Institutional fondation such as CERT-IN and NTC.

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③ Legislative safeguards

(ex) Personal Data protection bill and the IT Act, 2000.

④ Collaboration with international bodies like INTERPOL to check safe border movement.

⑤ Counter-narrative: India's efforts for a comprehensive anti-terrorism pact in the United Nations, along with 1566 resolution on terrorism.

⑥ Traing of security and police personnel

(ex) Cyberdome project by Kerala police.

⑦ Space-warfare included by the likes of ~~Operation~~ Mission Shakti to destroy anti-satellite attempts.

"Eternal vigilance is the cost of freedom."
- Thomas Jefferson.

In order to maintain our sovereignty and integrity we need to be prepared on the invisible warfare front too.

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18. भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में भू-स्थानिक डेटा और संबद्ध तकनीकों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

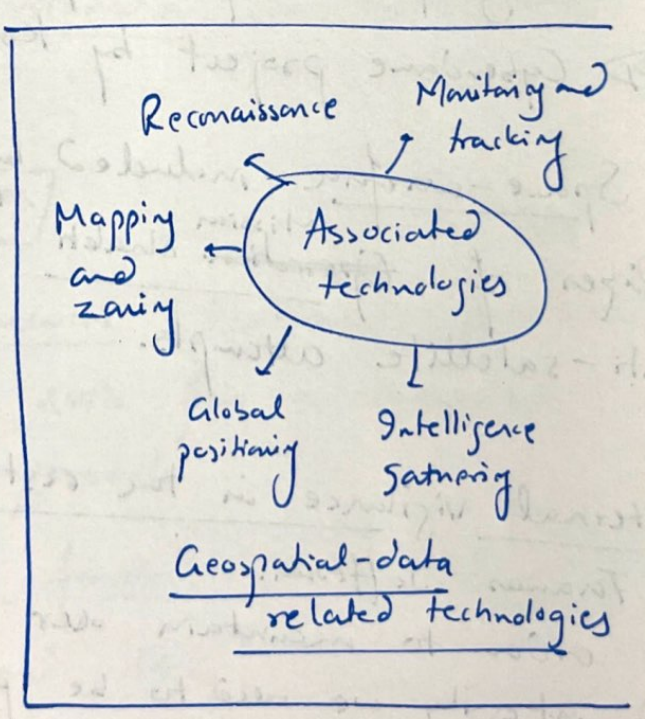
Discuss the significance of geospatial data and associated technologies in safeguarding the national security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has embarked on projects like IRNSS to ensure sovereign reliable geospatial data. This is on account of the centrality of it and associated technologies to ensure preparedness towards any developments affecting our national security.

Significance

① Central to intelligence gathering of developments in the neighbourhood

eg Track deployment near borders.



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(2) Understanding of plans and strategies of other countries
→ Village development by China in border areas under salami slicing.

(3) Useful in Hazard risk vulnerability and capabilities assessment.
→ Geospatial plan of India's existing infrastructure.

(4) Communication over satellite networks:
- secure
- In times of disasters.

(5) Carry out tactical elimination missions against threats
→ Uri strike using geospatial positioning.

(6) Data sovereignty by own robust network like IRNSS, as against dependence on external sources like USA's GPS.

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(7) International collaboration opened at the same time through information exchange with converging interests

Ex GSOMIA and BECA military agreements of India - USA.

(8) 24*7 watchfulness on threats

Ex EUNAVOFOR and India's INCOIS against piracy.

(9) Preparedness against threat fallouts through rapid response of monitoring.

(10) Check emerging threats of invisible warfare like cybercrime through a robust technological infrastructure.

Digital space is the new zone of contention. Using these technologies is inevitable to ensure a safe and secure environment for all.

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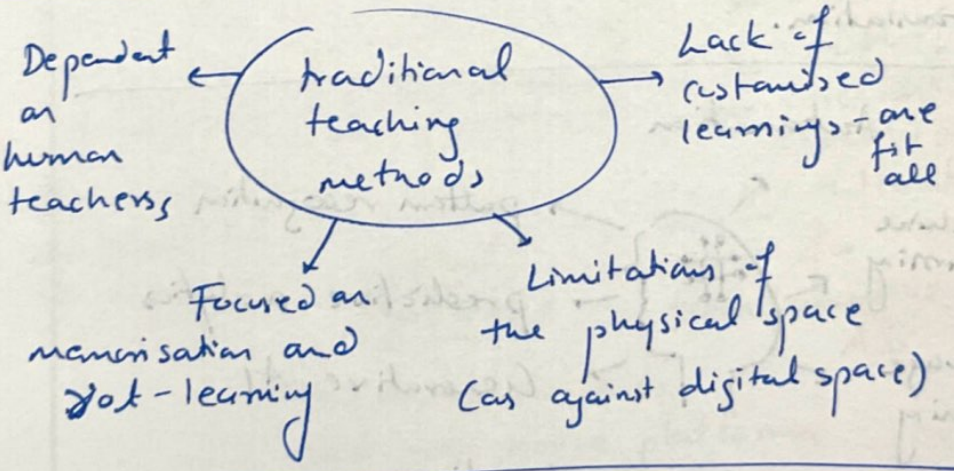
19. शिक्षा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) का अनुप्रयोग पारंपरिक शिक्षण विधियों में कैसे क्रांति ला सकता है और छात्रों के लर्निंग आउटकम्स में सुधार कर सकता है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

How can the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in education revolutionize traditional teaching methods and improve student-learning outcomes? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

" Science is the magic that works"
- Kurt Vonnegut.

AI is one such example that has given machines cognitive powers of reasoning, problem solving, decision making and learning.
It has potential to change existing education :



AI → Revolutionise education

① Use of big-data analytics to assess current status through pattern recognition.

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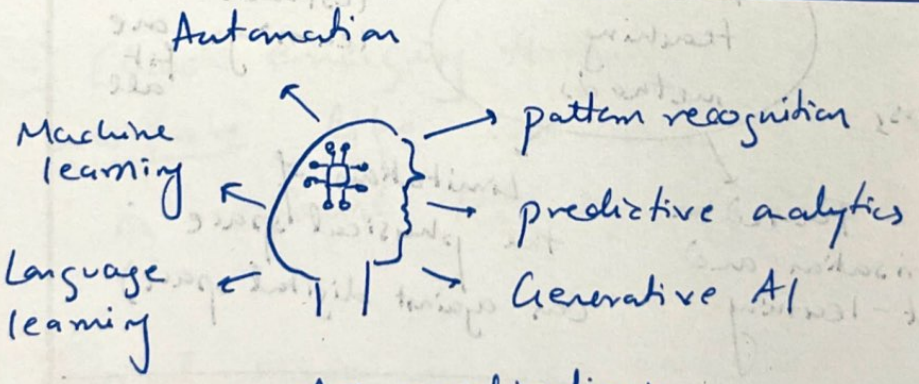
② Creating a futuristic pedagogy and syllabus through predictive analytics
eg Skill requirements of the future market trends.

③ Interactive teaching through generative AI
eg Chatbots for doubt solving

④ Customised courses from personal data analytics

⑤ Local level learnings such as through speech recognition and translation.



AI applications

This will then significantly improve learning-outcomes :

① Culturally congruent learning eg in mother tongue

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(2) Better attention to each child
eg AI amplification feature as against human teachers.

(3) Market-oriented skill and vocational training for better employability outcomes from learnings.

(4) Timely updation of syllabus to meet the individual, social and market demands.

(5) Adaptive pedagogy based on the reception of children.

Way Ahead

- Regulation
  - Transparency of algorithm
  - Accountability allotment to developers
- Data & cybersecurity
- Global governance
  - eg Common standards and open source platforms
- NITI Aayog: set up:
  - CORE: center of ~~exc~~ research excellence
  - ICTAI: International center for transformative AI

" Despite the nascent developments, AI holds huge potential to create an inclusive and vibrant society through education. It is alligned with the NEP, 2020 National Education technology forum.

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20. भारत में परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में होमी जहांगीर भाभा का योगदान क्या है? क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को अपनी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए?

What are the contributions of Homi Jahangir Bhabha in the development of nuclear technology in India? Do you think India should prioritise the development of nuclear energy to ensure its energy security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Homi Jahanger Bhabha is known as the father of India's nuclear program. He is central in the vision of the Department of Atomic energy - Atoms in the service of nation.

Contributions

① Leader in pioneering the policy framework with the lifes of Pandit Nehru for the nascent national interest.

② Brought technological expertise after his studies in the USA.

③ Was instrumental in setting up of

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the precursors of what was to later develop into BARC (Bhabha Atomic research center).

④ Also played a role in negotiating international cooperation for India's 1st reactor : Apsara in Trombay.

⑤ Gave the 3-stages of our nuclear power :

- Pressurised heavy water stage
- Fast breeder reactor
- ~~Pla~~ Thorium based reactor

Prioritisation of nuclear energy

① Huge energy density compared to any other form of fuel.

② Renewable source with theoratically non ending availability for human energy needs.

③ Does not contribute in global warming unlike fossil fuels.

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(4) Technological progress has made the source financially viable.

(5) Thorium reserves in India: estimated 25% of the world.

(6) Hybrid energy opportunities
(ex) Pink hydrogen using nuclear power.

(7) Import dependence: over 80% of oil is imported.

However, certain concerns remain:

Concerns

- Possible sabotage of nuclear facility
  (ex) terrorist attack
- possible damage to the plant
  (ex) Fukushima disaster
- Long decaying period of nuclear waste
- Ecological and social fallouts
  (ex) Displacement, rehabilitation, compensation etc.

Hence, safe practices like the Alara principles as seen in Kudankulam plant are to be applied. Along with other ~~nuclear~~ renewable power sources, India's energy needs are to be fulfilled satisfactorily.

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